UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME

UNDP

Distr.
RESTRICTED

DP/GC/MEX/R.1
30 March 1973

ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GOVT
DEPT

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Sixteenth session
6-28 June 1973
Agenda item 3

COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMING

MEXICO

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Mexico for the period 1973-1977

EMBARGO:
NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL FORMALLY APPROVED
BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

/...

CONTENTS

Page

I. INTRODUCTION 3

II. GENERAL INFORMATION ON MEXICO 5

III. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES 10

IV. THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME AND THE OVER-ALL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES . . 14

V. REGIONAL PROJECTS CENTRED IN MEXICO 19

VI. GLOBAL PROJECTS CENTRED IN MEXICO 21

VII. SUMMARY BY SECTOR OF PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE PROGRAMME 22

- 1. PRODUCTIVE SECTORS 22
  - (A) Agriculture and stock-raising, forestry and fisheries . . 22
  - (B) Industry 33
- 2. HUMAN RESOURCES 38
  - (A) Education 38
  - (B) Science and technology 42
  - (C) Labour, employment 46
  - (D) Social security 48
  - (E) Health and population 50
- 3. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND EXTERNAL SECTOR 54
  - (A) Economic and social policy and planning 54
  - (B) International trade 59
- 4. INFRASTRUCTURE 60
  - (A) Transport and communications 60
  - (B) Natural resources 61

ANNEX I - STATISTICAL APPENDIX

/...

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Mexico submits to the United Nations Development Fund in the present document the National Technical Co-operation Programme for the period 1973-1977.

The Department of International Technical Co-operation of the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs has prepared the national programme in conformity with Mexico's economic and social development objectives and priorities and in accordance with the Strategy adopted by the United Nations General Assembly for the Second Development Decade.

The first measure adopted was a review and appraisal of existing projects for the purpose of examining their functioning so as to determine whether they were adapted to national objectives and the Strategy for the Second Development Decade. As a result, 11 minor projects were cancelled and others were restructured. The Department of International Technical Co-operation, as the planning and co-ordinating body, is developing appraisal systems which are independent of the national and international executing agencies.

The programming, in the strict sense of the word, encountered two main obstacles: the first was the volume of projects in operation, which, despite the above-mentioned review, accounted for almost 50 per cent of the indicative planning figure (IPF) for 1972-1976. The second was that the IPF was actually too low since new requests for UNDP technical assistance to a value of more than $50 million were received.

This made it necessary to submit as "ex-IPF projects" a series of activities regarded as a priority nature, so that they can be introduced into the programme in the light of the annual programme reviews and available resources (see annex 2, table III).

The national programme for 1973-1977 involves a total UNDP input equivalent to $20 million. The data for 1972 are included merely as a reference and show that the co-operation requested from UNDP for the years 1972-1976 is likewise equivalent to $20 million. In both cases, the amount coincides with the IPF approved for Mexico.

The utmost effort was made to avoid front-end loading; nevertheless, the risk of seriously prejudicing the projects in operation constituted a considerable obstacle in that regard.

In the preparation of the programme, account was taken of the different sources of international technical co-operation, both bilateral and multilateral and, in particular, the possibilities offered by the regular programmes of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. Several of the new projects have been included with co-operation from diverse sources, including regional and bilateral ones.

/...

Mexico, in turn, will continue to share with other developing countries the experience acquired with the help of international technical assistance. Technical co-operation with those countries has increased as the country's scientific and technological capacity and economic and social development have been strengthened.

For the purpose of the selection of new projects an advisory group was established with the participation of the Secretariat of the Presidency and the National Council for Science and Technology, as well as the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs itself.

Lastly, it should be stated that, during the formulation of the programme, the valuable assistance of the UNDP Resident Representative, his colleagues and the representatives of the various specialized agencies in Mexico was constantly available.

/...

II. GENERAL INFORMATION ON MEXICO

The most prominent features of Mexico's economic development over the last four decades and the principal changes in the structure of production date from 1935, with the reforms introduced by the Federal Government in the various production sectors. The estimated value of production has increased to five times the figure for that date, although the greatest increases have been in petroleum and transport (6.5 times), Government services and commerce (7.5), the electrical industry and manufactures (11) and construction (13); stock-raising activities showed a lesser increase (3.5 times), and mining showed a modest development (50 per cent in 30 years). According to this data, the total product increased at a cumulative average annual rate of 6 per cent from 1935 to 1967 and, during the period 1967 to 1970, at a rate higher than the growth rate of the national population, in all categories except mining.

Owing to the changes effected in the economic structure of the country during the period 1935 to 1969, the working population by production sector is estimated to have shown the following distribution pattern by 1969: in stock-raising activities: 47 per cent, in the extractive, manufacturing, construction and electrical industries and transport: 27.8 per cent; in Government, commerce and other services: 25.2 per cent; which represents, approximately, a cumulative average annual growth rate of 3.4 per cent in the labour force.

It should be noted that during the same period, the most rapid increases in the labour force, higher than the general growth rate, were in petroleum, Government, commerce and other services, transport and the manufacturing and construction industries.

On the basis of the data, it may be said that the most significant decade for Mexico's development was the 1960s, when the annual increase in the gross national product was in the region of 6.5 per cent in real terms, which, in spite of the population explosion, represents an annual increase of 3 per cent in the per capita GNP and a per capita income estimated at $700 for 1970. It should nevertheless be noted that there were serious difficulties in the way of an equitable participation of the different sectors of the population and the different geographical regions in the benefits of this growth. The present Administration has set the redistribution of income as one of its priorities.

It should also be noted that the global growth rate of the Mexican economy for the period mentioned was based on a combination of financial, fiscal and monetary policies which reduced inflationary pressures and created a favourable climate for the growth of domestic savings and national and foreign private investment. The contribution of gross domestic savings to the GNP rose from 15 to 18 per cent between 1960 and 1969. Gross fixed investment increased from 16 to 20 per cent of the gross national product, the difference between total savings and total investment being covered by external savings, public borrowing and foreign private investment, which placed the country in a dangerous position of financial dependence on external sources.

/...

In addition to these elements, the tax income of the Federal Government, as a proportion of the GNP, represented scarcely 8 per cent during the same period. The savings of the public sector as a whole increased at a rate lower than the economy as a whole. The rapid growth of private savings showed a high degree of polarization in small groups of the population, which made it difficult to use them for investment in the sectors recommended as priority.

On the other hand, the relative stagnation of the agricultural sector and the increase in international prices caused a noticeable reduction in exports of agricultural products. Industrial expansion, distorted by poor utilization of installed capacity and by a transfer of technology that was not always compatible with the production structure, the inadequate growth rate of internal demand and the rapid increase in imports caused a significant deficit in the balance of payments on current account and prompted the State to adopt economic policy strategies designed to promote a better channelling of total efforts in order to strengthen Mexico's position in the external sector and, at the same time, to broaden the internal market.

In this context, the statistical tables below, represent a summary of Mexico's growth process and make it possible to situate in time the economic policy principles and institutional mechanisms which assure the fluidity and mobility of the factors of production.

1. Area: 2,022,058 square kilometres (a).

2. Population	1960	1970
Total	34.9	48.4
Density per square kilometre	17.8	24.6
Annual growth rate %	3.4	3.4
Urban population %	50.7	58.6
% under 15 years	44.2	46.2
Average annual growth rate 1960/70:	Urban 4.8%	Rural 1.7%

3. Employment

Percentage economically active	32.4	26.9
% Distribution by economic activity	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	54.2	39.5
Industry	13.7	16.7
Mining, extractives	1.2	1.4
Construction	3.6	4.4
Electricity	0.4	0.4
Services	13.5	16.6
Commerce	9.5	9.2
Communications and transport	3.1	2.8
Other services	0.7	55.8

/...

4. Social indicators

	1960	1970
Annual per capita income (pesos)		
- current prices	4,312	8,651
- constant prices	4,312	6,128
Literacy rate among population aged 10 years and over (% of total)	45.3	51.0
Birth-rate (per 1,000)	46.0	43.4
Death-rate (per 1,000)	11.5	9.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000)	74.2	68.5
Average life expectancy at birth	57.5	60.0
Doctors per 1,000 inhabitants		7
Hospital beds per 1,000 inhabitants		2

5. Economic indicators

	1960	1970
GDP at current prices ($Mex billion)	150.5	418.7
Sectoral participation in GDP %	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	15.9	11.3
Mining	1.5	1.3
Petroleum	3.4	3.2
Manufacturing industries	19.2	21.5
Construction	4.1	5.1
Electricity	1.0	1.5
Commerce	31.1	29.6
Other	23.7	28.4 (b)

Annual changes in selected indicators	1960/1969	1970
GDP at current prices	10.7	12.0
GDP at constant prices	7.1	6.9
Manufactures - value added (constant prices)	8.0	15.7
Agriculture - value added (constant prices)	3.6	4.9
Exports	7.2	0.9
Imports	6.4	18.4
Money supply	11.3	10.5
Mexico City wholesale price index	2.0	6.0
GDP deflator	3.4	4.8

Public finances	1960		1965		1969		1970	
	(c)	(d)	(c)	(d)	(c)	(d)	(c)	(d)
Federal Government								
Current revenues	10,843	7.20	19,569	7.76	35,721	9.55	40,520	9.67
Current expenditures	7,706	5.11	19,271	7.64	28,153	7.52	29,948	7.15
Current surplus	3,138	2.08	298	0.11	7,568	2.02	10,572	2.52
Current transfers	2,361	1.56	9,652	3.82	12,395	3.31	11,923	2.84
Capital revenues	18	0.01	218	0.08	14,831	3.96	17,199	4.10
Real investment	2,765	1.83	4,246	1.68	10,574	2.82	13,795	3.29
Financial investment	715	0.47	2,477	0.98	4,681	1.25	4,228	1.00
Amortization of debt	4,318	2.86	6,369	2.52	6,408	1.71	4,689	1.11

/

Department of the Federal District								
Current revenues	1,370	0.91	2,232	0.88	3,550	0.94	3,925	0.93
Current expenditures	553	0.36	1,054	0.41	1,536	0.41	1,872	0.44
Current surplus	817	0.54	1,178	0.46	2,014	0.53	2,063	0.49
Current transfers	-	-	-	-	137	0.03	161	0.03
Capital revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real investment	478	0.31	961	0.38	2,387	0.63	2,295	0.54
Financial investment	-	-	-	-	51	0.01	52	0.01
Amortization of debt	-	-	-	-	358	0.09	19	0.00
	1960		1965		1969		1970	
	(c)	(d)	(c)	(d)	(c)	(d)	(c)	(d)
Decentralized agencies and para-State enterprises subject to budgetary control								
Current revenues	10,738	7.13	20,566	8.16	38,078	10.18	41,527	9.92
Capital expenditure	7,411	4.92	15,837	6.28	32,511	8.69	35,637	8.51
Current surplus	3,327	2.21	4,729	1.87	5,567	1.48	5,890	1.40
Capital revenues	-	-	-	-	2,070	0.55	2,932	0.70
Real investment	5,045	3.35	6,430	2.55	5,547	1.48	7,149	1.70
Financial investment	-	-	-	-	3,209	0.85	3,493	0.83
Amortization of debt	-	-	4,430	1.74	6,918	1.84	10,302	2.46

	1960	1965	1969	1970
I. Balance of goods and services	-300.5	-375.7	-472.7	-908.8
Exports of goods and services	1,371.8	1,989.1	2,976.1	3,147.7
Imports of goods and services (-)	1,672.3	2,364.8	3,448.8	4,056.5
II. Errors and omissions	182.4	182.5	-172.2	505.5
III. Long-term capital	109.5	172.3	692.9	460.1
IV. Special drawing rights	-	-	-	45.4
V. Variation of Bank of Mexico, Ltd., reserve	-8.6	-21.0	47.9	102.1

/...

NOTES:

(a) Includes: continental surface area (1,967,183 km^2), internal waters (49,512 km^2) and insular surface area (5,363 km^2).

(b) Includes: transport and communications, Government and other services.

(c) Millions of pesos.

(d) Percentage of the gross domestic product.

SOURCES:

Abridged Statistical Yearbook, 1970, Secretariat of Industry and Commerce, Statistical Department, Mexico, 1971.

Eighth and Ninth General Population Censuses, Secretariat of Industry and Commerce, Statistical Department, Mexico.

Annual Report, 1966, 1970 and 1971, Bank of Mexico, Ltd., Mexico, 1967, 1971 and 1972.

Account of the Federal Public Treasury 1969 and 1970, Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit.

Federal Accounts Office, Mexico.

Public account of the Department of the Federal District 1969 and 1970, Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit, Federal Accounts Office, Mexico.

Statistical handbook, Secretariat of Finance - Bank of Mexico Group, Mexico, 1970, mimeograph.

Secretariat of Health and Assistance, Department of Biostatistics.

Mexico: the Economic Policy of the New Government, National Foreign Trade Bank, Ltd., Mexico, 1971.

Medical Assistance in Mexico, Secretariat of the Presidency, Division of Control, Mexico, 1970.

/...

III. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

On assuming office, the present Administration established a new strategy defining the broad lines and objectives for moving the country towards a new phase in its development. It decided to make the adjustments necessary to reorient the economy since the major instruments which had made possible Mexico's rapid economic and social development in the last few decades had begun to show signs that they could no longer generate the necessary dynamism. Furthermore, that reorientation was considered essential not only to ensure rapid growth, but also to reorder development priorities.

The new Administration has repeatedly stated that measures to reduce sectoral and geographical imbalances can no longer be delayed without jeopardizing the prospects for continuing the development process. In order to reduce such imbalances and thereby achieve a more equitable distribution of income among the various strata of the population, the labour sector must have a larger share of the national product; the different sectors and branches of production must be more evenly and harmoniously developed; the elements of economic and social modernization must be channelled more towards the depressed areas and regions thus involving their inhabitants in the over-all development process.

The main purpose of this change in the economic and social strategy is to move the country towards a new development phase, in which the benefits of economic progress will be equitably distributed and translated into higher income and genuine well-being for the people. In this connexion, the new Administration has adopted a series of specific economic measures and provisions, introduced new methods of work and operation in public administration and established new institutional machinery to instrument its economic policy.

The three main objectives of the new Mexican Administration's economic policy are: to redirect economic growth by means of an active policy of income redistribution, in order to correct sectoral and regional imbalances and to raise the people's standard of living, especially in the rural areas; to reorder the country's international economic transactions in an attempt to obtain a more balanced and less dependent economy, which explains the great attention being given by the Administration to the transfer of technology and the development of science and technology in Mexico; and to strengthen public finances by making them less dependent on outside resources derived from internal and external borrowing.

The present Administration is showing that the methods for achieving the main objective of redistribution in the new development strategy are not limited to fiscal measures, but also include labour provisions, a wage policy and social security measures; measures to promote industrial decentralization and to transfer modern agricultural development to needy areas; special programmes of assistance for marginal areas or groups; increased opportunities for job education and training and extension of public health, rural development and public housing programmes.

/...

It should be noted that the strategy of redistribution colours each and every area in which economic policy operates. Thus it will promote a more balanced regional distribution of modern economic activities which generate remunerative employment by stimulating industrial decentralization and modernization of agriculture and by a direct and massive attack on the problems of the depressed areas, for example, through the recently established National Commission on Arid Zones.

Within the framework of its redistributive reorientation, the Government has formulated a programme for the industrial sector which includes fiscal and other incentives for industrial enterprises which contribute to the decentralization of industrial development and the creation of remunerative employment. The relevant decree defining the objectives of the second phase of Mexico's industrial development process states that it is designed "to benefit all regions in the country; to generate adequately remunerative employment which will help to raise the standard of living of the people and to strengthen the internal market; to increase exports and import substitution, and to create a more integrated system of national production".

Following the same redistributive approach, the country's agricultural development is aimed at achieving a better regional balance and progressively ending the polarization which is now the flaw in that process. That polarization is due in part to the scarcity of water, as a result of which more than half of Mexico's farms are not on irrigated land and are thus largely forced into subsistence farming. To cope with this situation, the new water supply legislation proposes "not only to increase cultivated areas, agricultural and livestock production and yield from the land... but to ensure that the water works built by the Government will benefit the lands of those who actually work them". The Government has also put into practice a plan to improve fishing under the new Federal Fisheries Promotion Law; this law is aimed at attracting greater investments to this sector in order to increase production and consumption of sea-food which will improve nutrition among the population; it is also aimed at stimulating the organization of co-operatives both for fishing ventures and for the industrial processing of the product. In this manner, the Government hopes to increase job opportunities for this sector of the population.

The two pieces of legislation previously mentioned, in addition to the Federal Agrarian Reform Law which strengthens the common land system (ejidos), small communal holdings and small private farms, complete the legislative framework for a new stage in Mexico's agricultural development. Within this framework, the Government hopes to raise agricultural productivity by providing for agricultural planning, economic organization of ejidos, development of rural industries and establishment of reserve funds for self-financing by the operators of ejidos and communal properties. The emphasis on the agricultural sector is aimed at eventually achieving not only more accelerated but more balanced agricultural development leading to the rapid improvement of the standard of living of the great majority of Mexican peasants.

/...

In formulating the new redistributive strategy for development, the present Administration has greatly increased transfers of government funds for redistributive purposes. It has embarked on a programme designed to ensure that by the end of the decade half of the population will be covered by a dynamic and effective social security system. This implies major modifications in the present system since the majority of services are primarily concentrated in the urban areas. Furthermore, in order to achieve more direct results in the redistributive development strategy, minimum wages are reviewed every two years and the National Workers Housing Fund Institute has been set up; they have a direct bearing on the workers' standard of living from two essential viewpoints: base pay and availability of housing.

In addition to the measures mentioned earlier, the Government is increasing job education and job training opportunities under its educational reform programme. This will enable graduates from educational institutions to contribute more to Mexico's development. In the past two years, the number of agricultural and livestock technical schools and fisheries technology educational institutions has trebled. Public health programmes are being expanded basically by broadening health services to include remote areas and by more effective co-ordination of activities at all institutional levels.

In order to correct the imbalance in and dependency of the external sector of Mexico's economy, which were increasingly obvious towards the end of the sixties and were largely a result of the large foreign trade deficit, the new Mexican Administration has concentrated its initial policy efforts on a series of measures designed to promote a larger increase in export earnings.

The Mexican Institute for Foreign Trade is one of the new institutional mechanisms; it was established to promote foreign trade, co-ordinate efforts to achieve that goal and advise the Federal Government on the subject. At the same time, within a more integrated institutional framework, technical institutes were established which, within their related fields of action, will help to promote Mexican exports: the National Packing and Packaging Institute and the National Industrial Information Center. Furthermore, the National Co-ordinating Commission for Ports was established in order to improve port organization and functioning, basic factors for the development of exports. The contribution of the manufacturing industry to the country's export earnings, to employment and to national manpower training was increased, resulting in the industry's area of operations being extended from the country's frontiers to the coast. In order to generate additional current revenues, especially that derived from foreign tourism, the Government undertook a vast programme of investment in tourist attractions and infrastructure.

The present Administration has also been well aware of the less advantageous aspects of the transfer of technology, which, until recently, was a burden on the balance of payments and was not sufficiently adapted to benefit Mexico in achieving its objectives of autonomous technological development and the modernization of its industry. While the technology obtained from imported capital goods, direct foreign investment and transfer agreements is still regarded

/...

as Mexican industry's technological base, and while an increase in exports is considered vital for financing the purchase of technology and machinery not yet produced in Mexico, the present Administration is aware that the country must enlarge its own scientific capacity if industrial activity is to be innovative and efficient. To this end, the National Council for Science and Technology was established, and it was further decided that through the system of industrial protection, assistance would be given only to industries which became modernized and aided the development of other sectors.

Faced with a fiscal structure lacking the flexibility to support a broader social policy, and given the need to check the increase in external indebtedness, the new Mexican Government has taken decisions designed to attract additional local resources in order to achieve budgetary stability, income redistribution and a better sharing of tax revenues among city, state and Federal Administrations.

Among the features mentioned above, the Government of Mexico revamped its income tax legislation in order: to extend the tax on capital gains; to give equal tax treatment to royalties and technical assistance payments, given their similarity and the need to eliminate a difference which was often used to evade those taxes; to widen the over-all individual income tax base. Furthermore, a special tax was imposed on the consumption of luxury goods and services. All these measures initiated a progressive process of change in Mexico's tax structure which, by virtue of its redistributive effects, will ensure equitable distribution of the benefits of development and will encourage expansion of the internal market. Moreover, through greater Government participation in the national product, it will enable the public sector to widen its economic development and social welfare activities, thereby breaking the vicious circle of indebtedness. It is illustrative that as soon as all these measures were put into effect, Government revenues for 1972 rose by 14 per cent over the 1971 level.

On the whole, the measures adopted by the new Administration satisfy the present needs of the Mexican economy and are aimed not only at ensuring its long-term growth, but also at correcting the course and priorities of development itself, thereby moving the country towards a new phase in which the benefits of economic progress will be more equitably distributed.

IV. THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME AND THE OVER-ALL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

The guiding principle for international co-operation established by the Government of Mexico is that such co-operation, like other external sources of transfer of technology and financing, should complement national efforts to achieve economic and social development and should be carefully selected so that it may contribute to eliminating possible bottle-necks or weaknesses in the development process.

This principle carries with it the implication that the specific projects included in the present national programme are supported not only by the direct counterpart contributions listed in the tables relating to each of them, but also by a whole range of collateral counterparts which represent the effort to maintain and expand the economic and social infrastructure of the country. An attempt to describe those collateral counterparts, even in summary fashion, would increase the size of the present document to the point of making it unmanageable. For this reason, in the present chapter, mention is made only of the way in which the various projects relate to the fundamental priorities.

The above-mentioned guiding principle also reflects the decision of the Government of Mexico to place emphasis on the qualitative aspects of international technical co-operation. There is no doubt that the technical assistance provided up to now by UNDP has contributed considerably to strengthening some aspects of the country's development; however, the main cause for complaint on the part of the national executing agencies has been the quality of some of the experts who have not lived up to the expectations aroused by their curricula vitae; for this reason, particular emphasis will be placed on the quality of the international experts and, at the same time, special care will be taken to ensure that their national counterparts are trained to participate in the kind of team work that is indispensable for the smooth operation of the projects. The high quality that will be required of both parties will call for a great capacity for adaptation to the actual conditions prevailing in the country on the part of the international experts.

A series of requests for technical assistance has been drawn up in the context of the present national programme of Mexico; they are concentrated in the area of income redistribution policy and reorganization of international trade.

The decision to concentrate technical assistance in the fields considered by the Government as essential to its development strategy means that the present national programme differs fundamentally from previous technical co-operation projects submitted to UNDP. Instead of a proliferation of small-scale projects (mostly fellowships for studies abroad), which bore little relation to each other and did not reflect the immediate needs of national development, it has now been decided to submit a limited number of large-scale projects, and to concentrate them in specific areas, as was mentioned above.

/...

There is also a considerable substantive difference between the present national programme and the projects carried out up to now. More resources have been allocated to the sectors relating to science and technology, development planning and support for the external sector. Allocations to programmes connected with industry and health have also increased in absolute terms. On the other hand, in areas that are essential to the development strategy, such as education and agricultural development, technical assistance will be geared to effecting qualitative changes.

In the agricultural sector, preference has been given to projects for the more effective exploitation of those areas of the country, which continue to be isolated and beset by difficult conditions, and in which technical assistance is still required because of the nature of the agricultural activities carried out there. Thus, there is a training and research project concentrated on the agricultural development of the arid and semi-arid zones, with the backstopping of a national integrated development project, which is designed to increase the share of those areas in the benefits of development. At the national level, these activities are supplemented by the project for the advanced and specialized training of veterinarians and the applied research project on paralytic rabies in livestock.

Another area which has not been developed to its full potential is the tropical zone. A regional project is planned for the training of a corps of professionals sufficient in number to meet the technical needs, in conjunction with extension services and research. At the national level, the establishment of a network of laboratories for research on pesticide residues and the assistance requested for the implementation - in the context of educational reform - of a programme of intermediate-level education in agricultural techniques, are each important contributions to the Government aim of making better use of the potential of the rural sector with a view to obtaining a wider distribution of income through development.

The fisheries sector is of cardinal importance in the Government's view because of its vast resources, which have remained relatively untapped up to now, and the great potential of these resources for improving the nutritional level of the Mexican people and for generating employment. The present administration is requesting a set of integrated projects designed to alleviate those problems, which are currently impeding the healthy development of the sector. It is considered necessary to strengthen the corps of qualified professionals in all branches of marine science, and one large-scale project is requested for that purpose. At the same time, the Government has initiated a new programme of intermediate-level education in fishing techniques, for which technical assistance is requested. Lastly, the project for fishery research and development is a logical supplement to facilitate the flow of the information needed to expand and strengthen the fishing industry.

The Government considers that industrial activity, through a programme of decentralization and an increase in the number of small- and medium-sized food

/...

industries in rural areas, not only contributes to better income distribution, but also strengthens the economic and social development of the rural sector. For this reason, individual projects have been included in each of these fields.

The production sectors mentioned above, that is, agriculture and industry, are covered by interrelated development projects of regional scope; however, in accordance with its policy of redistribution, which it is seeking to achieve in part through the elimination of sectoral and geographical imbalances, the Government considers that the programmes adopted to achieve those ends must be co-ordinated in a regional context, if they are to have the necessary impact. Thus, the present programme includes two large-scale projects in this field, one at the national level to define the development criteria that may be applied on the basis of a regional approach, and one at the regional level for co-operation in determining the potential of certain regions and for the identification of investment projects in this context.

Furthermore, in order to strengthen the system that has been introduced by the present Administration, assistance is requested for the training of the technical staff in the programming units of Government departments. Such assistance will not only strengthen the national planning system, but will also facilitate the improved utilization of available resources with a view to achieving more balanced development.

Under its income redistribution strategy, the Government places special emphasis on all aspects of employment. Given the multiplicity of interrelated problems in this field, covering nearly all the economic and social sectors, a project was formulated within the present national programme for the definition of programmes and projects designed to increase the opportunities for productive employment. Similarly, with a view to achieving the active and productive participation of the marginal groups in the development process, two regional projects have been prepared in the social sector for the establishment of social and economic infrastructure in the more backward areas. These projects would enable the inhabitants of those areas to overcome the major problems with which they are faced with regard to productivity and, hence, income.

Apart from the above-mentioned projects, the Government is attempting to eliminate certain inequalities which have persisted in the provision of services. In that connexion, a large-scale technical assistance project has been formulated to provide advisory assistance to the Government in the large-scale production of low-cost vaccines and serums to meet the needs of the rural environment and of the less privileged sectors in urban areas.

Another fundamental factor in improving living levels is an increase in the protein content of the diet. Apart from the contribution in that regard of the above-mentioned projects for livestock production, tropical agriculture and fisheries, the Government is exploring new avenues that would lead to the industrial production of protein. To that end, a request has been submitted for a programme for the development of vegetable proteins.

/...

The Government has pinpointed the reorganization of international trade as another priority area in which international technical co-operation is required. Since Mexico considers that it cannot follow a model of international economic relations characterized by a growing disequilibrium in current transactions and by a steadily increasing dependence on the inflow of foreign capital to finance that disequilibrium and increase in the country's international reserves, the present Administration has initiated a vigorous programme to correct this situation. This entails, on the one hand, a simultaneous attack on the obstacles which have caused the inadequate growth of current income and on the factors which have led to a rapid rise in capital outflows for imports of goods and services; on the other hand, it entails control over the growth of the external debt and reducing the pressure that external debt servicing and amortization payments exert on the country's over-all balance-of-payments position.

Considering the magnitude of the problem to be solved and in view of the strategy that has been laid down for co-ordinated action to promote exports and rationalize imports, which are for the most part imports of capital goods, the Government has formulated an integrated group of projects in this field.

These projects include collaboration with the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute in programming the activities and objectives of export promotion, setting up an information system for exports, identifying exportable products, and providing specific technical services in keeping with the Institute's position as the body responsible for promoting Mexican exports. As a corollary, two assistance projects have been submitted, one to strengthen the operations of the recently established National Packing and Packaging Institute and another to strengthen the Industrial Information Centre. With regard to the rationalization of imports, the Government has decided to give preference to exploring the possibilities of producing machinery and equipment in the national market with a view to future export, and to identifying specific industrial projects which will attract additional investment to supplement local public and private investment.

Apart from the two priority areas of international technical assistance, namely, income redistribution and the reorganization of international trade, the Government deems it necessary to request technical assistance on specific problems in the field of science and technology, which are currently of importance to the development of Mexico since, if they are not solved, they could slow down the pace of development. To that end, three projects have been included in the national programme; they relate to soil dynamics, improvement of the environment, and basic research and scientific training for the modernization of the meteorological system in Mexico.

In view of the special characteristics of the subsoil of the Valley of Mexico, in which the capital city is located, and the volcanic nature of a large part of the national territory, it was deemed essential to strengthen applied research and engineering services in the field of soil dynamics. On the basis of the results obtained, the Government intends to improve the building ordinances so as to reduce to a minimum the damage caused by earthquakes. The problem of the

/...

deterioration of the environment in Mexico is closely bound up with the accelerated development of the country in recent decades. Under the present project, the relevant research will be carried out on water pollution, air pollution, solid wastes and the effects of pollutants on health. The results obtained in each of the above fields will be applied to improve the situation, and special emphasis will be placed on the training of specialized personnel. Under the third and last project, the Government will co-operate in solving the most urgent scientific problems relating to the establishment of a modern meteorological network in Mexico through studies and teaching at post-graduate level in the National University of Mexico. As will be noted with regard to the objectives of the above-mentioned projects, they are all closely related to problems which, if left unsolved, will have adverse effects on the development of Mexico.

In short, and considering the broad lines of the present national programme, the Government wishes to place special emphasis on the importance of taking advantage of the technical assistance offered through UNDP in order to expand and improve the human resources available in Mexico, which are estimated to account for 56 per cent of the total programme. Sixty per cent of the programme has been allocated for training and 40 per cent has been channelled to projects aimed at strengthening institutional activities, which in itself implies training counterparts. About 13 per cent of the resources available under the present programme has been allocated to strengthening the national planning machinery, and 18 per cent to dealing with problems of science and technology. These figures merely illustrate the approach of the present Administration, since many projects contain several of the elements mentioned above. However, they eloquently illustrate the fact that the Government, apart from concentrating technical assistance in areas essential to its development strategy, has placed special emphasis on human resources and on the utilization of science and technology as decisive factors in the development process.

/...

V. REGIONAL PROJECTS CENTRED IN MEXICO

Although the regional projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme are not included in the national programme, the Government considers it necessary to include a brief description of the main activities of those projects in this document.

This is particularly important since the regional projects centred in Mexico make it possible to offer facilities for the training and vocational training of many fellowship holders from the whole of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Government of Mexico not only provides installations and administrative staff for the normal implementation of those projects but also, in most cases, the teaching and research staff.

There are five projects in Mexico under the auspices of the Government and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) which serve all the Latin American countries in their respective fields of competence.

The first in this category is the Latin American Institute for Educational Communications (ILCE) which was set up in 1956 under an agreement between the Government of Mexico and UNESCO. Its main objective is to produce, promote, distribute and use films and slides for teaching and science education throughout Latin America, train technicians in producing educational films and instruct teachers in the use of audio-visual methods and materials.

The Regional Fundamental Education Centre for Community Development in Latin America (CREFAL) has been very active in community development matters since 1951. Its aims are to train specialists in adult education, rural sociology, irrigation, extension work, etc. The Regional Centre organizes annual courses with the participation of students from most of Latin America.

The School Building Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean, with headquarters in Mexico, has been in operation since 1964, under the joint sponsorship of the Government of Mexico, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Organization of American States (OAS). Its objective is to stimulate, co-ordinate and undertake research in planning, designing and constructing school buildings and to help work out building plans and architectural standards.

The Latin American Centre for the Study of the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property was set up in 1967. It provides courses to instruct specialists in Latin America in restoration and conservation techniques. Its pupils, who come from Latin American countries, hold UNESCO fellowships.

/...

Finally, in 1964 the Government and UNESCO established the Latin American Centre for Chemistry, whose objective is to raise the standard of graduates in chemistry throughout the area. The Centre was established in the Faculty of Chemistry in the National University of Mexico and periodically receives fellowship-holders financed by UNESCO.

VI. GLOBAL PROJECTS CENTRED IN MEXICO

In addition to being the headquarters of various regional projects, Mexico is also the headquarters of UNDP Global Project No. 1, under which it co-operates with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT) in its programme to develop maize with a high protein content. A break-through in its research was recently reported which opens up good prospects for improving the diet of millions of families which depend on maize for their food in many regions of the world.

The new strain, which is being sown on an experimental basis in 15 countries, has removed the main obstacle to the acceptance of high-protein maize by producers and traders. The problem was a type of unpolished, opaque grain with a smooth endosperm which farmers, who were accustomed to sowing translucent or dentated maize, found unattractive and lower yielding because of its lower specific weight. Manufacturers, for their part, found it difficult to process.

The new strain, an opaque and improved maize, with an almost vitreous grain and a hard endosperm, is highly resistant and possesses a high-yield potential in tropical conditions. Furthermore, it has high levels of lysine and tryptophane, two basic protein amino-acids.

The importance of the work of the Centre is not merely confined to research and disseminating the results achieved. It is precisely in the training of technicians in developing maize with a high lysine content that the Centre is having an impact on the world. The Centre receives fellowship-holders from all countries which are interested in improving their crops and hence, the diet of their population. These fellowships are financed by UNDP and other international agencies.

/...

VII. SUMMARY BY SECTOR OF PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE PROGRAMME

1. PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

(A) Agriculture and Stock-raising, Forestry and Fisheries

(B) Industry

(A) Agriculture and Stock-raising, Forestry and Fisheries

The Government continues to be concerned about regional agricultural imbalances, which are to be seen in levels of productivity, income distribution, availability of infrastructure works, techniques of cultivation and use of inputs. For these reasons, the agrarian policy of Mexico is based on a strategy of redistribution, which seeks to promote accelerated agricultural development in the depressed areas and thus reduce the imbalance in the agricultural sector.

Its basic objectives are to raise the standard of living of the great masses of agricultural labourers and to guarantee sufficient supply for domestic needs and an exportable surplus of agricultural commodities. To that end, various legislative, institutional and financial measures have been adopted in an attempt to solve problems of production, processing and distribution of agricultural produce. The first decree issued by the new Administration set up the National Commission for Arid Zones, an agency to promote and co-ordinate the activities of various Federal departments and decentralized bodies in those zones. The Commission is also responsible for studying and evaluating resources and projects in those regions.

Parallel with the production and marketing of agricultural produce, specific and immediate action policies have been drawn up to rationalize the exploitation of forests and to create reserves in order to meet future needs, generated by the growing importance of forestry-based industries, such as building, paper and pulp, which require increasingly heavy inputs.

With regard to the use of marine resources, the present régime has set guidelines to establish a scientific and maritime technological infrastructure to promote the exploitation of the vast coastal resources of Mexico for the benefit of the Mexican people so as to improve the precarious dietary levels, as well as to increase sales of those products abroad, thereby earning additional foreign currency for the development of the country as a whole.

(a) ONGOING PROJECTS

MEX-66-512 TRAINING, RESEARCH AND EXTENSION IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Executing Agencies: The Secretariat of Agriculture, through the Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies of Monterrey - FAO.

Justification and objectives:

This project, in operation since 1968, is due to end in 1973. The objectives laid down in the Plan of Operation have been amply fulfilled. By mid-1972, the results obtained included the following:

The curriculum of the Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies of Monterrey has been reorganized and the institutional capacity for education increased.

Training has been given to 250 professional personnel, who obtained the degree of Agricultural and Zootechnical Engineer, while training is being given to 245 students of the profession.

Fellowships were awarded to seven full-time teachers to undertake post-graduate studies in various countries.

Research was expanded at the Experimental Agricultural Station for Arid Zones at Apodaca, N.L., and the Centre for Subtropical Fisheries Research has been established at Tempoal, Ver. Altogether 150 reports have been published to date, covering research relating to the feeding of beef cattle, the management of pasture land, the utilization of indigenous vegetation for goats, aviculture, and livestock management. Instructors participated as lecturers in 30 scientific congresses in the field of education and research.

As to extension activity, 20 demonstrations and 100 short courses and lectures have been given, and 200 articles were published for small-scale livestock farmers and smallholders.

More field and laboratory equipment was obtained; the latter included equipment relating to lactology, animal physiology, bromatology, pastureland management, etc.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	340.8	87.7	87.7	-	-	-	-
UNDP	250.0	147.3	147.3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	591.8	235.0	235.0	-	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

/...

MEX/67/515 FISHERY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

Executing Agencies: Secretariat of Industry and Commerce - FAO

Justification and objectives:

Mexico has 10,000 kms of coastline and abundant fishery resources. Nevertheless, these riches have traditionally been under-exploited to the detriment of nutritional levels and of the national economy. The purpose of this project is to assist the Government in fisheries research and development. It concentrates on two programmes: the first, the survey of coastal waters off Baja California and adjacent areas, and the second, fisheries development on the south-western coast.

Advisory services will be provided to industries and government institutions to improve the technology used in the processing of prawns and other fisheries products.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	421.0	842.0	421.0	421.0	-	-	-
UNDP	549.7	252.8	194.5	58.3	-	-	-
TOTAL	970.7	1,094.8	615.5	479.3	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

MEX/67/516 RESEARCH ON PARALYTIC RABIES

Executing Agencies: Secretariat of Agriculture - FAO

Justification and objectives:

The considerable loss of livestock caused by paralytic rabies has made it necessary to establish an operational unit in the National Institute of Livestock Research at Palo Alto, D.F. The Institute has conducted research on the problems relating to the diseases transmitted to livestock by vampire bats; the principal object is to obtain information for the eventual control of such diseases. The study programme of the unit covers:

(a) Epizootiology; the study of outbreaks of paralytic rabies and all causal factors. Co-operation with the virological and ecological teams.

(b) Ecology of the vampire bat; a general study of the biology and ecology of the vampire bat from the epizootiological standpoint.

/...

(c) Virology; the examination of the material compiled in the activities described above and the application of new techniques in the diagnosis of rabies, together with the evaluation of various vaccines.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	89.5	179.5	179.5	-	-	-	-
UNDP	140.0	279.3	279.3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	229.5	458.8	458.8	-	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

MEX/71/024 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS-SAMPLING

Executing Agencies: Secretariat of Agriculture - FAO

Justification and objectives:

Agricultural production is an activity hampered by a great number of imponderables; hence the urgent need for reliable data on which to base the programming of agricultural development in accordance with national priorities.

The essential purpose of this project is to assist the Secretariat of Agriculture in establishing a standard, modern and functional methodology for the collection of national agricultural statistics.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	120.0	120.0	-	-	-	-
UNDP	-	60.0	30.0	30.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	180.0	150.0	30.0	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

/...

MEX/71/531 PROJECT FOR EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND EXTENSION IN TROPICAL AGRICULTURE, AT CARDENAS, TABASCO

Executing Agencies: Secretariat of Agriculture - FAO

Justification and objectives:

The tropical areas of Mexico offer enormous development possibilities and there is an urgent need for technicians to promote the optimum realization of their potential.

The aim of the project is to train agricultural scientists to undertake the essential teaching, research and extension activities required in the implementation of the Government's programme of agricultural and economic development in tropical zones. It is directed principally to the improvement of tropical livestock and pasture and soil management. An essential part of the project is the strengthening of the Advanced School of Tropical Agriculture at Cardenas, Tabasco.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	248.0	695.2	251.1	244.1	200.0	-	-
UNDP	120.0	691.9	301.0	300.0	90.9	-	-
TOTAL	368.0	1,387.1	552.1	544.1	290.9	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

MEX-72-002 DEVELOPMENT OF VEGETABLE PROTEIN PROGRAMMES

Executing Agencies: National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT)-UNIDO

Justification and objectives:

The aim of this project is to promote production of seaweed protein at a pilot plant which, once its output target has been achieved, will be converted to production on an industrial scale and could contribute to solving the problem of the under-nourishment of a segment of the population, as well as constituting a source of excellent protein for livestock raising.

The immediate objectives are:

(a) To provide assistance in the operation of the alga spirulina pilot plant at Sosa Texcoco, S.A.

/...

(b) To obtain engineering data on the scale of commercial production;

(c) To promote the use of seaweed as an element in poultry feed;

(d) To publicize the advantages of the use of seaweed and its possible use for human nutrition.

(e) To develop seaweed for nutritional purposes.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	800.0	600.0	200.0	-	-	-
UNDP	2.5	120.0	90.0	30.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	2.5	920.0	690.0	230.0	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

MEX/72/039 EDUCATION IN FISHERY TECHNOLOGY

Executing agencies:

Secretariat of Public Education - FAO

Justification and objectives:

The coastal areas of the country constitute an enormously rich resource which is being developed. The lack of a deep-sea fishing fleet coupled with unsophisticated fishing techniques is reflected in the low productivity of the fisheries sector.

To remedy this shortcoming, the Government of Mexico has established 40 intermediate-level fisheries schools throughout the country, which develop programmes for the rapid assimilation of modern techniques in this sector. One objective of the project is to ensure that experts will be available to assist in developing and standardizing a system for instruction in fisheries technology.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	206.8	160.0	46.8	-	-	-
UNDP	-	57.0	20.0	37	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	263.8	180.0	83.8	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

(b) NEW PROJECTS

TRAINING, RESEARCH AND EXTENSION IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN ARID ZONES

Executing agencies:

Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock - FAO

Justification and objectives:

Attention must urgently be paid to the arid zones, which cover a large part of the national territory; they must be rehabilitated in the interests of social justice, the need to raise the standard of living of their inhabitants and securing their share in the benefits of general economic development.

The main objective of the project is to strengthen the services and infrastructure of the higher education, research and agricultural institutions specializing in the development of arid zones and to prepare a programme to promote the industrialization and marketing of farm and livestock products. It will thus be of assistance in the planning and over-all co-ordination of activities for the development of the country's arid zones.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	1,870.9	-	190.9	560.0	560.0	560.0
UNDP	-	700.0	-	100.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
TOTAL	-	2,570.9	-	290.0	760.0	760.0	760.0

* 1972 is included for reference only.

/...

VETERINARY EDUCATION, PHASE II

Executing Agencies:

National University of Mexico - FAO

Justification and objectives:

The purpose is to improve veterinary education in Mexico and train specialists that can act as leaders of veterinary groups in diagnostic and research centres by developing postgraduate veterinary education and strengthening the Faculty's research branch.

The project will enable the National University of Mexico to introduce courses in those fields where they are most urgently required. It is therefore proposed that postgraduate education should be developed primarily in the following four basic areas:

(a) Pathology of fowl

(b) Bovine clinics

(c) Pig clinics

(d) Reproduction

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	12,671.3	1,871.3	3,600.0	3,600.0	3,600.0	-
UNDP	-	838.5	256.0	270.1	189.4	123.0	-
TOTAL	-	13,509.8	2,127.3	3,870.1	3,789.4	3,723.0	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

TRAINING CENTRES IN AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY

Executing Agencies:

Secretariat of Public Education - FAO

/...

Justification and objectives:

The Government of Mexico is constantly endeavouring to raise the standard of living of the rural population by bringing about a more active and rational participation of its labour force in agricultural activities. The strengthening, and at a future date, extension of the Study Centres in Agricultural Technology will help to achieve this objective since their graduates, composing teams of medium-level managers and organizers, will be qualified to solve the problems of low productivity in rural areas.

The immediate objectives of the project include:

(a) Study and assessment of the operation of the centres;

(b) Improvement of the quality of teaching in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry and rural industry.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	320.0	136.0	136.0	48.0	-	-
UNDP	-	205.0	85.7	88.0	31.3	-	-
TOTAL	-	525.0	221.7	224.0	79.3	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

BEEF PRODUCTION

Executing Agencies

Constitutional Government of the State of Sinaloa - FAO

Justification and objectives:

At the present time the State of Sinaloa has little more than a million head of cattle, of which 90 per cent are beef cattle. Cattle raising is carried on in a traditional way, with very low productivity due to the different cattle and pasture management practices. In order to place livestock promotion in Sinaloa on a sound technical and economic basis, more detailed studies will have to be made of present conditions and of the development potential of the livestock industry with a view to increasing the sector's productivity.

/...

The immediate objectives are:

(a) By co-operation between the authorities of the State Government and the Regional Livestock Union of Sinaloa, to demonstrate to cattlemen how to establish, manage and administer a rational beef cattle operation, and

(b) To consider the establishment of an integrated operation to breed cattle in the temperate zone, rear them in artificial irrigated pastures in the coastal zone and fatten them in byres.

In addition to the project's Demonstration Unit, various co-operating satellite ranches, separate from the unit but receiving advice from project personnel, are to be established in order to obtain supplementary information on beef production.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	440.0	88.0	176.0	132.0	44.0	-
UNDP	-	150.0	30.0	60.0	45.0	15.0	-
TOTAL	-	590.0	118.0	236.0	177.0	59.0	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

PESTICIDE RESIDUES LABORATORY

Executing Agencies

Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock - FAO - Bilateral assistance

Justification and objectives:

Research into and control of the use of agricultural pest killers has to be strengthened. A Central Laboratory for Research and Analysis of Pesticide Residues and laboratories for the control of toxic residues are therefore required in the various agricultural areas of the country. UNDP assistance is being requested primarily in order to improve the operations of the Central Laboratory.

The objectives of the project are, inter alia, as follows:

(a) To widen the system for the registration of chemical pesticides and their derivatives used in agriculture;

/...

(b) To obtain at first hand information on the toxicity of new products;

(c) To evaluate new pesticides in the field and in laboratories;

(d) To establish at what point in the agricultural cycle pesticides should be applied; and

(e) To establish the toxicological risks in the handling of pesticides and safety measures.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNDP	2.5	45.0	45.0	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2.5	[illegible].0	45.0	-	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

SUMMARY OF FELLOWSHIPS IN THE AGRICULTURE, STOCK-RAISING, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES SECTOR

(in US dollars)

PROJECT	TITLE	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
MEX/70/036	Forestry Sciences	5,400	1,350	1,350	-	-	-	-
MEX/70/037	Pig production and Zootechniques	5,400	2,700	2,700	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		10,800	4,050	4,050	-	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

/...

(B) Industry

Industrialization in Mexico has been characterized by import substitution in consumer goods and some intermediate goods.

The manufacturing industries contribute almost 25 per cent of the gross national product and provide employment for something over 18 per cent of the economically active population. However, the operation and expansion of the industrial plant is still highly dependent on foreign capital goods and technology, which are not always adapted to the socio-economic requirements of the country.

Industry developed in an atmosphere of protection which encouraged costly structures that created export difficulties. Furthermore, the insufficiency of the domestic market meant that industries were established near the centres of consumption, thus causing an excessive concentration of manufacturing in certain regions.

The present Administration, aware of these problems, has identified the following new objectives: to provide employment for the growing economically active population and absorb surplus rural manpower; to promote balanced regional development in conjunction with a decentralization of industry policy; to increase the productivity index of enterprises in order to satisfy domestic needs, bring prices down and promote exports and, finally, to promote indigenous technological development and the establishment of effective information and standardization systems.

(a) ONGOING PROJECTS

MEX/72/014 CAPITAL GOODS INDUSTRIES, PHASES I AND II

Executing Agencies:

National Financing Company (Nacional Financiera, S.A.) - UNIDO

Justification and objectives:

The capital goods sector is vital for the industrial and technological development of the country, since it provides machinery and equipment for all sectors of production.

Phase I of the project focused on the identification of the development capacity of the capital goods industries; during phase II, specific industrial projects will be prepared in order to identify investment possibilities.

/...

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	25.1	315.2	215.2	100.0	-	-	-
UNDP	20.0	446.0	270.0	176.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	45.2	761.2	485.2	276.0	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES

Executing agencies:

Nacional Financiera, S.A. - UNIDO

Justification and objectives:

One of the major objectives of the Federal Government's current economic policy is the decentralization of industry and regional development, based, inter alia, on the establishment of industrial complexes, parks and cities in various parts of the country. For that purpose, the "Trust fund for the study and promotion of industrial complexes, parks and cities" was established by a presidential agreement and its operation was entrusted to Nacional Financiera, S.A.

The main task of the project is to promote the creation of industrial parks which will provide the general conditions for a systematic and efficient establishment of industrial enterprises, particularly of small and medium size.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	72.0	37.0	35.0	-	-	-
UNDP	-	60.0	30.0	30.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	132.0	67.0	65.0	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

/...

(b) NEW PROJECTS

NATIONAL PACKAGING INSTITUTE

Executing agencies:

Ministry of Industry and Commerce - UNIDO

Justification and objectives:

The lack of modern technology for packaging causes serious losses in the internal economy and hampers exports. The project will help to establish a national institute the main objectives of which will be as follows:

To define packaging problems involved in the marketing of Mexican products for the domestic market and more particularly, for the foreign market;

To draw up a system of standards and determine import requirements for packaging materials, manufactures and machinery, as a means of promoting exports;

To determine possibilities of local industrial production of materials, manufactures and machinery;

To organize and hold technical training courses;

To publish reviews, manuals and information material;

To develop structural, functional, graphic and aesthetic models for packaging;

To establish a technical school of packaging with courses that can be prepared in the country and courses already existing in other packaging institutes and organizations.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	2.5	960	360	300	300	-	-
UNDP	2.5	600	163	212	225	-	-
TOTAL	5.0	1,560	523	512	525	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

/...

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION CENTRE

Executing agencies:

Ministry of Industry, in co-ordination with the National Council of Science and Technology - UNIDO.

Justification and objectives:

Industrial information is an essential factor in any development programme. The aim of the project is to establish a co-ordinated information system which would enable national industries to acquire knowledge, experience and scientific, technical and economic data which would help them to reduce costs and improve the quality of products so as to make them more competitive.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	5	530.5	130.5	200.0	200.0	-	-
UNDP	7.5	500.0	100.0	200.0	200.0	-	-
TOTAL	12.5	1,030.5	230.5	400.0	400.0	-	-

* 1972 in included for reference only.

SMALL AND MEDIUM-SCALE FOOD INDUSTRIES IN RURAL AREAS

Executing agencies:

Ministry of Industry and Commerce - FAO

Justification and objectives:

The project is basically intended to assist in the economic development of the rural areas, promoting the establishment of small- and medium-scale food and agricultural industries whose location and operation meet the following three basic requirements:

(a) Availability of raw materials;

(b) Effective processing techniques;

(c) Marketing and merchandising schemes.

The project is intended to reduce rural unemployment, slow down migration of the rural population to urban centres and promote decentralization of industry.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	7.5	119.6	65.6	54.0	-	-	-
UNDP	10.0	180.0	90.0	90.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	17.5	299.6	155.6	144.0	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

FELLOWSHIPS IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

(thousands of US dollars)

PROJECT	TITLE	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975
MEX/70/045	Metallurgy	6.3	21.6	10.8	10.8	-
MEX/72/026	Industrial administration and control	-	6.4	6.4	-	-
TOTAL		6.3	28.0	17.2	10.8	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

/...

2. HUMAN RESOURCES

(A) Education

(B) Science and technology

(C) Manpower, employment

(D) Social security

(E) Health and population

(A) Education

The Government of Mexico is at present carrying out a reform to improve the effectiveness and quality of education. In this context, the aim is to increase educational opportunities for the entire population, both in schools and out of schools; to improve the quality of teaching at all levels; to improve the training of teaching personnel and modernize and decentralize the administrative organization.

It is considered important to relate the educational system, particularly technical education and job training to general development objectives. Priority is also given to establishing a scientific and technological infrastructure which, if correctly applied, will make it possible to strengthen the economic independence of the country.

(a) ONGOING PROJECTS

MEX/66/513 CENTRE FOR TRAINING GRADUATE ENGINEERS AND PROFESSORS OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Executing agencies:

Ministry of Public Education - UNESCO.

Justification and objectives:

This project was begun in October 1967 and will be completed in 1973. The Centre was established to meet the need for training professors of engineering and engineers at the post-graduate level working in research. Another objective was to provide institutional backing for the Graduate College of the National Polytechnic Institute. These objectives have been successfully achieved.

/...

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	1,780.1	1,780.1	1,780.1	-	-	-	-
UNDP	281	203	203	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,061.1	1,983.1	1,983.1	-	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

MEX/67/520 REGIONAL CENTRE FOR INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL TRAINING

Executing agencies:

Ministry of Public Education - UNESCO.

Justification and objectives:

The project was begun in March 1968 and will be completed in 1973. The Centre has strengthened the national network of regional technologists and has raised their level of education. Intermediate-level programmes were established; these were different from university curricula and were geared to the requirements of industries.

Technicians at the assistant professional level have been trained in four specializations: mechanics, electronics, electrical engineering and building construction. A department has been set up to train industrial teachers for intermediate-level technical schools, etc. It can therefore be said that the project is achieving its basic objectives.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	15,750	7,070.7	7,010	60	-	-	-
UNDP	455	430.7	410.7	20	-	-	-
TOTAL	16,205	7,500.7	7,420.7	80	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

/...

MEX/70/005 EDUCATIONAL INVESTIGATION

Executing agencies:

Ministry of Public Education - UNESCO.

Justification and objectives:

One of the basic elements for the establishment of a scientific and technological infrastructure is research methodology. The aim of this project is to strengthen educational research in the National Institute of Education, with particular stress on the methodological aspects of research.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	53	130	53	53	24	-	-
UNDP	30	70	30	30	10	-	-
TOTAL	83	200	83	83	34	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

MEX/70/017 INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

Executing agencies:

Ministry of Public Education - UNESCO

Justification and objectives:

The National Polytechnic Institute has introduced a master's degree course in industrial economy in the school of economics. The project is aimed at consolidating the institutional aspects of these new post-graduate courses.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	80	200	200	-	-	-	-
UNDP	45	81.2	81.2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	125	281.2	28[illegible].2	-	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

(b) NEW PROJECTS

TEACHING OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Executing agencies:

University of Vera Cruz - United Nations.

Justification and objectives:

The diversity of the regions which make up the territory of Mexico has made it necessary to adapt the general policies of development to the peculiarities of each region; however, until now, the teaching of regional development in the institutions of higher education in the country has been unsatisfactory. The aim of the project is to co-operate with the University of Vera Cruz in the introduction of post-graduate courses in that subject.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	104.0	104.0	-	-	-	-
UNDP	-	30.0	30.0	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	134.0	134.0	-	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

SUMMARY OF FELLOWSHIPS IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR

(in US dollars)

PROJECT	TITLE	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
MEX/71/022	SOCIOLOGY	-	7,100	3,500	3,600	-	-	-
MEX/71/027	SOCIOLOGY	6,400	5,400	5,400	-	-	-	-
MEX/71/030	SOCIOLOGY	4,100	3,600	3,600	-	-	-	-
MEX/72/018	FRENCH LITERATURE	2,800	9,000	5,400	3,600	-	-	-
MEX/72/033	SOCIOLOGY	-	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		13,300	28,600	21,400	7,200	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

/...

(B) Science and technology

The steady growth of the gross national product of Mexico over the last three decades has been one of the factors which has led to glossing over the actual scientific and technological under-development of the country apart from the other historical and social factors involved. According to figures supplied by the National Institute for Scientific Research, there were 2,395 full-time and 1,272 part-time research workers in Mexico in 1970. After the necessary calculations have been made, this is equivalent to 0.6 research workers for every 10,000 inhabitants; the corresponding figures for the United States (for 1965) are 26; the Soviet Union (1967), 25; Japan (1969), 15; the United Kingdom (1968), 11; the Federal Republic of Germany (1967), 11; France (1967), 10; and Italy (1967), 4.

Being aware of this situation, the present Administration has given high priority to the strengthening of the scientific and technological infrastructure of Mexico, by adopting, inter alia, administrative measures such as the establishment of the National Council for Science and Technology.

This priority is also reflected in the technical co-operation requested of UNDP. Between 1951 and 1961, the percentage of technical assistance devoted to science and technology was 0.7; between 1962 and 1966, it rose to 1.5; between 1967 and 1971, the percentage was 2.9, and, in the present programme for 1973-1977, the percentage will be 16.4.

(a) ONGOING PROJECTS

MEX/70/519 SOIL DYNAMICS

Executing agencies:

National University of Mexico - UNESCO.

Justification and objectives:

The volcanic nature of a substantial area of the national territory has prompted much research in this field.

The aim of the project is to co-operate with the National University of Mexico in order to strengthen applied research and engineering in connexion with soil dynamics in the Institute of Engineering; to improve the knowledge of the technical implications of the phenomena of soil dynamics; to improve building regulations, particularly with reference to Mexico City, with a view to reducing earthquake damage to a minimum; to formulate recommendations for the design of the structures of buildings, bridges, electric power stations, dams, roads, airfields, oil pipelines and electric power lines.

/...

This will make it possible to give advice to subsidiary government bodies, such as the Federal Commission for Electricity and Mexican Petroleum, and to private enterprises at their request.

The training of engineers or architects in the effects of soil subsidence resulting from dynamic causes, for preventive purposes.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	900.0	1,144.0	600.0	300.0	244.0	-	-
UNDP	300.0	674.6	378.1	187.0	109.5	--	-
TOTAL	1,200.0	1,818.6	978.1	487.0	353.5	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

MEX/69/015 LIQUID STRUCTURE BY NEUTRON SPECTROSCOPY

Executing agencies:

National Institute of Nuclear Energy - IAEA.

Justification and objectives:

The National Institute of Nuclear Energy has prepared programmes to develop research in applied sciences to meet the need for a scientific infrastructure appropriate to the present era.

The aim of the project is to provide specific assistance in the design of a spectrometer and in the installation of various pieces of equipment required for the technical work.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	30.0	30.0	-	-	-	-
UNDP	-	35.6	35.6	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	65.6	65.6	-	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

/...

MEX/70/003 PROTECTION AGAINST RADIATION IN URANIUM MINES

Executing agencies:

National Institute of Nuclear Energy - IAEA.

Justification and objectives:

Owing to the fact that the air in uranium mines is permanently contaminated by a radio-active gas (radon) and its derivatives, the Government of Mexico has requested an expert to advise the local staff of the mines on the adoption of the necessary measures for calculating the degree of risk and establishing standards for ensuring favourable working conditions.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	40.0	40.0	40.0	-	-	-	-
UNDP	11.6	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	51.6	45.0	45.0	-	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

(b) NEW PROJECTS

BASIC RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC TRAINING FOR MODERNIZING THE METEOROLOGICAL SYSTEM IN MEXICO

Executing agencies:

National Council for Science and Technology, National University of Mexico - WMO.

Justification and objectives:

The principal aims are to support those scientific areas, hitherto undeveloped, where assistance is most urgently needed for the introduction of a modern meteorological system in Mexico, including the training of qualified staff to cover future needs; to broaden the programme of advanced studies in meteorology in the National University of Mexico; and to establish a doctorate in atmospheric sciences. The project will be carried out with the collaboration of foreign professors and research workers active in the most important branches still to be developed in Mexico.

/...

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	400.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
UNDP	-	400.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
TOTAL	-	800.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

NATIONAL PLAN FOR ESTABLISHING AN INFRASTRUCTURE IN MARINE SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY

Executing agencies:

The National University of Mexico, the National Polytechnic Institute, the Institute for Technology and Advanced Studies of Monterrey, the University of Baja California, the University of Sonora, the University of Sinaloa, the University of Nayarit, co-ordinated by the National Council for Science and Technology and with the co-operation of UNESCO.

Justification and objectives:

The great length of the coastline and the special conditions prevailing in various parts of the coastal areas of Mexico are out of proportion to the rudimentary level of teaching and research in the marine sciences.

An extensive integrated programme has been prepared for the purpose of establishing a sound infrastructure, in which the Government will participate to the extent of approximately 55 per cent; and UNDP, 25 per cent; other sources of international assistance will provide the remainder.

Under this plan, UNDP will co-operate in achieving the following main objectives:

The training of specialists, principally for masters' and doctors' degrees who are necessary for the successful establishment of a basic infrastructure relating to the most important aspects of research and teaching in the marine sciences and technologies in different educational institutions in the country;

The strengthening of existing research stations at strategic points on the coast, and the establishment of new ones;

The training of qualified technicians required by the ministries, decentralized agencies, the Federal Government and industry, and research in various regions of the coast and the continental shelf.

/...

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	3,356.0	356.0	600.0	700.0	750.0	950.0
UNDP	-	2,290.1	62.6	397.5	550.0	580.0	700.0
TOTAL	-	5,646.1	418.6	997.5	1,250.0	1,330.0	1,650.0

* 1972 is included for reference only.

SUMMARY OF FELLOWSHIPS IN THE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

(thousands of US dollars)

PROJECT	TITLE	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976
MEX/70/033	MARINE BIOLOGY	5.4	4.1	4.1	-	-	-
MEX/71/028	TECHNICAL JOURNALISM	1.9	4.5	4.5	-	-	-
MEX/72/025	FOUNDATION ENGINEERING	-	9.1	2.8	5.4	0.9	-
TOTAL		7.3	17.7	11.4	5.4	0.9	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

(C) Labour and employment

1. The present Government is aware of the long-term problems facing the Mexican economy and is particularly concerned with the unequal distribution of income and with unemployment. In addition to its financial and fiscal development policies, one of the aims of which is to increase the number of jobs, and its efforts to employ surplus farm labour in rural industries, the Government is channelling a large portion of public funds into investment and into construction utilizing labour-intensive techniques.

2. In addition the Government established the Public Employment Service as part of the Secretariat of Labour and Social Security. Its function is to assess the problem of unemployment and underemployment in the country, and it works in co-ordinated with the Secretariats and Departments of State and with the personnel offices of Government agencies.

/...

(a) ONGOING PROJECTS

MEX/64/509 NATIONAL SERVICE FOR ACCELERATED TRAINING OF INDUSTRIAL MANPOWER (ARMO)

Executing agencies:

Secretariat of Industry and Trade - ILO.

Justification and objectives:

In view of the growing need for a rapid training programme to satisfy the short-term demand for technical personnel for Mexican industry, the Government and the ILO in 1966 initiated this project for the training of industrial supervisors with the aim of equipping them to give technical instruction to workers in industrial enterprises; they prepared the teaching and information materials needed for carrying out the various training programmes.

In the course of the project, advisory services were set up for industrial enterprises interested in taking part in the various programmes and in carrying out research work and helping with the promotion, organization and control of the training programmes operated by the Central Unit services, the mobile units and the industrial enterprises of a particular area.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	104.0	104.0	-	-	-	-
UNDP	-	98.0	98.0	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	202.0	202.0	-	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

(b) NEW PROJECTS

EMPLOYMENT

Executing agencies:

Secretariat of Labour and Social Security - ILO.

/...

Justification and objectives:

Underemployment and unemployment are one of Mexico's most pressing problems; there are weighty economic and social reasons for giving priority to plans, programmes and projects designed to increase the opportunities for gainful employment.

This project, which is equivalent to 10 expert-years, has been retained in the Programme so that the Government should have at its disposal, when needed, the services of highly qualified experts to help solve specific problems.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	360.0	-	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
UNDP	-	300.0	-	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
TOTAL	-	660.0	-	165.0	165.0	165.0	165.0

* 1972 is included for reference only.

(D) Social security and other social services

In a process of rapid economic growth such as Mexico is experiencing there are inevitably disparities in productivity and in the provision of regional services; migration from the country to the city is one of the consequences. In view of the situation, the Government of Mexico has undertaken to intensify its efforts to eliminate the disparities, giving special emphasis to the less favoured regions and strengthening its housing programmes by setting up the Instituto del Fondo Nacional para la Vivienda de los Trabajadores (INFONAVIT). This Fund supplements the work of the recently established Institute for the Development of the Rural Community and Popular Housing, which is concerned particularly with the marginal masses of the population.

With regard to social security, the Government of Mexico considers that human resources are the essential basis for economic development and it puts this belief into practice by keeping a strict watch on needs as they arise and on existing needs which have not yet been fully met; in this connexion, great importance is attached to the reforms introduced in the Law of the Mexican Institute of Social Security (IMSS) which will extend social security measures to rural areas.

/...

"ALTOS DE CHIAPAS" COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Executing agencies:

Government of the State of Chiapas - FAO.

The State of Chiapas, one of the regions of the south-east of Mexico most rich in natural resources, is likely to make a major contribution to the gross domestic product of the country. If this is to happen, the average level of productivity must be increased by means of programmes having as their main objectives: the organization of co-operatives, particularly for small-scale industries and agricultural products; the promotion of sheep-raising, including all matters connected with grazing lands; food production and nutrition, involving the extension of the advisory services already provided by FAO for the organization of youth groups and their utilization in the agriculture and livestock sector.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	56.0	56.0	-	-	-	-
UNDP	-	30.0	30.0	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	86.0	86.0	-	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC

Executing agencies:

Secretariat of the Presidency - United Nations.

Justification and objectives:

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec, a region rich in natural resources, has been the home of Indian and mestizo cultures which have remained isolated by their geography.

This project is designed to ensure that these sections of the population rapidly assimilate the techniques of soil use, rotation of crops, organization of production and marketing of agricultural products; the project should eventually set in motion a process of accultivation which will raise the standard of living of the people in the region.

/...

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	40.0	40.0	-	-	-	-
UNDP	-	30.0	30.0	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	70.0	70.0	-	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

SUMMARY OF FELLOWSHIPS IN THE SOCIAL SECURITY AND OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR

(thousands of US dollars)

PROJECT	TITLE	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	19
MEX/72/029	SOCIAL SECURITY	2.8	3.6	3.6	-	-
TOTAL		2.8	3.6	3.6	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

(E) Public health

Despite the great advances which have been made, the present Administration has developed large programmes to extend public health services to the majority of the population, in order substantially to modify vital statistics and to lower the morbidity rates caused by poor sanitary conditions and the lack of timely prevention of disease.

To deal with the population's growing requirements for protection against infectious diseases, the Government is increasing its resources to improve diagnostic services for the control of food, drinks, medicines and biological products and for the production of vaccines; at the same time it is improving the quality of vaccines and developing new lines for their preparation. In that context, stress has been placed on the needs of the rural sector, where the laboratory services of health centres must be increased and freeze-dried products must be prepared which remain potent and guarantee immunization in the rural environment for a period longer than the most essential vaccines now being used.

With regard to improvement of the environment, the Federal Act to Prevent and Control Environmental Pollution was passed, as was the regulation for the prevention and control of air pollution caused by smog and dust, while on the administrative side, at the secretariat level, a Central Committee for

/...

the Co-ordination of Environmental Improvement Programmes was established and the Sub-secretariat for Improvement of the Environment was established in the Secretariat of Health and Welfare.

(a) ONGOING PROJECTS

MEX/70/522 NATIONAL HEALTH LABORATORIES

Executing agencies:

Secretariat of Health and Welfare - WHO.

Justification and objectives:

To advise the Department of Public Health Research on Modernization of the eight national laboratories it operates and which are responsible for the production of vaccines and sera, and for food and drug control, diagnosis for control of infectious diseases and training of personnel qualified to deal with the public health needs of the country, in order to improve the quality and increase the quantity of biological products and the supply of vaccines, sera, antigens and reagins for the control of infectious diseases, by incorporating new techniques to improve the potency of the products.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	83.8	723.8	323.8	275.0	75.0	50.0	-
UNDP	160.1	834.9	400.0	313.8	70.4	50.7	-
TOTAL	243.9	1,558.7	723.8	588.8	145.4	100.7	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

MEX/68/008 MALARIA ERADICATION

Executing agencies:

Secretariat of Health and Welfare - WHO.

Justification and objectives:

The project's principal objective is to continue WHO co-operation with the Secretariat of Health and Welfare in order to intensify the malaria eradication

/...

programme begun in 1967 through the normal procedures of intradomiciliary spraying with residual-action insecticides. The project is related to similar programmes in various neighbouring countries which are also affected by the problem.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	320.0	360.0	320.0	40.0	-	-	-
UNDP	60.0	62.5	60.0	2.5	-	-	-
TOTAL	380.0	422.5	380.0	42.5	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

(b) NEW PROJECTS

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Executing agencies:

Secretariat of Health and Welfare - WHO.

Justification and objectives:

Mexico is a country which in the last two decades has experienced a relative industrial development with the problems inherent in that process, including an accumulation of dust and residues which cause a high concentration in the air of its main cities, contamination of the water supply and problems of solid waste disposal.

The project has four sections. Each of them considers the training of specialized technical personnel to research the basic problems of pollution, the deterioration and the improvement of the environment; to analyse existing conditions, technical and administrative training and dissemination, publicity and technical information.

Water pollution. A network of regional laboratories will be established to obtain information on water quality.

Air pollution. An inventory will be prepared noting the number of pollution emitters, determining the cost of the damage, the control measures to be adopted and the benefits to be gained by control measures.

/...

Solid wastes. A study and evaluation will be made of present systems for the storage, collection, treatment and disposal of solid wastes and an investigation will be made of alternatives for marketing and use of recoverable paper, cardboard and glass.

Effects of pollutants on health. International data on the effects of pollution will be assembled together with the methodology for ascertaining their magnitude and capacity and the necessary information on the effects of pollution on health will be disseminated among the members of the medical profession.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	4,166.6	166.6	1,150.0	950.0	950.0	950.0
UNDP	-	2,800.0	100.0	600.0	700.0	700.0	700.0
TOTAL	-	6,966.6	266.6	1,750.0	1,650.0	1,650.0	1,650.0

* 1972 is included for reference only.

/...

3. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND EXTERNAL SECTOR

(A) Economic and social policy and planning

(B) International trade

(A) Economic and social policy and planning

From its inception, the present Administration decided to correct the negative side-effects of Mexico's development process and to overcome them by subordinating the quantitative growth objective to the achievement of other objectives which are no less important in income redistribution so that new growth poles may be created through a more balanced regional development.

Recognition was also given to the need to establish a suitable atmosphere for the new development strategy and for the new economic measures through the progressive reform of public administration and an improved control over the activities of agencies and enterprises with government participation.

Within the context of administrative reform the national planning system was strengthened through the establishment of programming units in all the organs of the Federal public sector which assist the head of each department in determining criteria for the formulation of specific programmes of investment and current expenditure, in making investments and carrying out operational activities and in a systematic appraisal of the results achieved.

(a) ONGOING PROJECTS

MEX-69-528 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE LERMA ZONE

Executing agencies:

Nacional Financiera, S.A., UNESCO, ILO, FAO

Justification and objectives:

The project was initiated in 1970 to support one of the concrete plans for Mexican regional development, the plan for the Lerma-Chapala-Santiago river system. The region comprises 10 States and presents heterogeneous characteristics which extend to disparities between economic growth and living conditions. The objective of the project, in phase I, has been to help the Lerma Technical Assistance Plan (PLAT) to strengthen its capacity to work in an interdisciplinary manner so as to continue to structure and promote integrated development of the Lerma region through the study and collection of data, the preparation of a medium-term development framework, the selection and formulation of programmes and projects, the implementation of various demonstration projects in selected areas and the formulation of long-term objectives.

/...

In phase II, which will begin in 1974, priority will be shifted to the role of consultants in solving specific problems, since the project's activities will mainly concentrate on the implementation and selection of projects to attract public and private investment in the shortest possible period and on a permanent basis.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	241.8	947.6	241.8	160.0	160.0	160.0	225.8
UNDP	176.0	1,018.2	-	258.2	230.0	230.0	300.0
TOTAL	417.8	1,965.8	241.8	418.2	390.0	390.0	525.8

* 1972 is included for reference only.

MEX-72-013 REGIONAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Executing agencies:

Secretariat of the Presidency - UN

Justification and objectives:

In recent decades, the economic and development of Mexico has substantially altered the regional structure of the country. The growth of Mexico City, Guadalajara and Monterrey as income- and employment-generating poles has decisively influenced the surrounding areas, stimulating local demand. The growth of other centres has occurred in response to external demand: namely that of the exporting regions and the centres of tourist attraction.

The objectives of the project are preparation of a diagnosis of the regional and urban problems of Mexican development, considered in the national framework, as well as the formulation of a hypothesis on possible alternatives for the evolution of the country's regional and urban structure and the eventual development of patterns of investment and policy measures designed for specific regions.

/...

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	60.0	142.0	120.0	22.0	-	-	-
UNDP	45.0	68.8	52.5	16.3	-	-	-
TOTAL	105.0	210.8	172.5	38.3	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

MEX-72-031 ESTABLISHMENT OF ECONOMETRIC MODELS FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Executing agencies:

Secretariat of the Presidency - UN

Justification and objectives:

The Secretariat of the Presidency, in co-operation with other offices, has been working on the establishment of an analytical framework for the planning and programming of the economy, with models for the analysis of economic development in various sectors and its macroeconomic effects. This will provide broad bases for selecting the economic policy measures which are best for the country.

In order to continue this programme and in keeping with the economic policy objectives set by the Mexican Government, it has been found necessary in phase II, to develop a model for the planning of the education sector and to revise the solutions for income distribution provided by existing models.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	64.0	32.0	32.0	-	-	-
UNDP	-	30.0	15.0	15.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	94.0	47.0	47.0	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

(b) NEW PROJECTS

TECHNICAL TRAINING OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE PROGRAMMING UNITS

Executing agencies:

Secretariat of the Presidency - UN

Justification and objectives:

As has already been stated, one of the most important elements in the administrative reform has been the establishment of programming units in all departments in the public sector.

The immediate objectives of the project are to increase the technical capacity of the personnel of the units so as to achieve greater rationality in the selection of areas for public expenditure, to achieve greater efficiency in the use of resources, to promote the pre-investment studies necessary for the generation of projects and to improve project preparation and appraisal techniques.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	949.5	149.5	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
UNDP	-	820.0	120.0	200.0	200.0	100.0	200.0
TOTAL	-	1,769.5	269.5	400.0	400.0	300.0	400.0

* 1972 is included for reference only.

/...

SUMMARY OF FELLOWSHIPS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY AND PLANNING SECTOR

(thousands of US dollars)

PROJECT	TITLE	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975
MEX/70/027	Business administration	5.4	1.8	1.8	-	-
MEX/70/042	Administrative sciences	5.4	8.6	5.4	3.2	-
MEX/70/043	Investigation of operations	2.8	11.7	5.4	5.4	0.9
MEX/71/007	Systems analysis	2.8	3.6	3.6	-	-
MEX/71/009	Public finance and economic development	5.6	7.2	7.2	-	-
MEX/71/020	Auditing	5.4	3.6	3.6	-	-
MEX/72/003	Course in planning	5.5	2.2	2.2	-	-
MEX/72/017	Business administration	-	11.8	6.4	5.4	-
MEX/72/021	Economic development	5.6	18.0	10.8	7.2	-
MEX/72/027	Economics	-	6.4	6.4	-	-
MEX/72/034	Business administration	-	11.8	2.8	5.4	3.6
TOTAL		38.5	86.6	55.6	26.6	4.5

* 1972 is included for reference only.

/...

(B) International trade

As has been stated, one of the priorities of the present Administration is to achieve an equilibrium in the country's balance of payments through a sound structure of current transactions. At the present stage in Mexico's international economic relations, the pressures on the global position of the balance of payments are generated not only by commercial transactions but mainly by the rapidly increasing volume of external productive factor payments in the form of remittances connected with direct foreign investment and amortization of the external public debt.

In order to achieve this important objective, new institutional machinery has been set up which, like the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute, ensures a dynamic and co-ordinated promotion export policy or, like the National Ports Co-ordinating Commission, copes with acute and long-standing problems which have constituted significant obstacles to export development. At the same time improvements have been made in the other agencies concerned with the financing, development and promotion of Mexican exports, which have also contributed to the proper organization and rationalization of imports of foreign capital goods, intermediate goods and technology. Concurrently, the manufacture of articles which are competitive abroad as regards quality and price is being promoted by standardization measures and adequate incentives.

MEX-72-011 EXPORT PROMOTION

Executing agencies:

Mexican Foreign Trade Institute - UNCTAD/GATT

Justification and objectives:

The purpose of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the recently created Mexican Foreign Trade Institute to carry out the following functions:

Programming of export promotion activities and objectives;

Development of the Export Promotion Information Bank;

Identification of exportable products;

International commercialization of exportable products;

Development of a promotion centre for export structuring, services and techniques;

Market research and development of training activities.

/...

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	4.0	92.2	22.2	30.0	20.0	20.0	-
UNDP	3.7	979.3	157.3	422.5	251.3	148.2	-
TOTAL	7.7	1,071.5	179.5	452.5	271.3	168.2	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

4. INFRASTRUCTURE

(A) Transport and communications
(B) Natural resources

(A) Transport and communications

The integrated development of the country requires constant extension and modernization of the communications and transport network in order to link the primary commodity producing and manufacturing centres with the traditional consumption centres and, also, to create economies of scale which will help to raise the general standard of living in the various regions and social strata.

In this context the air transport system is particularly important because of the large distances to be covered and the country's rugged topography. Air transport has also been a decisive factor in the development of tourism, and aircraft are used extensively for aerial work such as, for example, agricultural spraying, mineral prospecting, photometry and other activities. The Government is currently carrying out an extensive programme for the modernization of the national air communications system, the air traffic services and radio navigational aids.

MEX-70-529 MODERNIZATION OF AIR NAVIGATION SYSTEMS AND AIR TRAFFIC SERVICES

Executing agencies:

Secretariat of Communications and Transport - ICAO

Justification and objectives:

The purpose of the project is to co-operate with the Government in developing air communications services and training the necessary personnel, in planning the

/...

various installations in order to ensure their effective operation and maintenance, in improving utilization of electronic equipment, in studying operating procedures in airports and terminal areas and in proper planning of aeronautical information and air traffic control services.

The aim is also to extend the navigational aids programme, by radio and by visual means, and to establish a laboratory to calibrate the control equipment.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTION	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	253.0	215.0	215.0	-	-	-	-
UNDP	131.2	226.2	226.2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	384.2	441.2	441.2	-	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

SUMMARY OF FELLOWSHIPS IN THE TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR

(thousands of US dollars)

PROJECT	TITLE	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
MEX/70/032	Training in telecommunications	36.4	90.3	90.3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		36.4	90.3	90.3	-	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

(B) Natural resources

Within the framework of the current policy for the development and rational utilization of natural resources, a priority area is medium- and long-term planning

/...

of the utilization of water resources. Not only are these resources relatively scarce, but their irregular distribution creates arid and semi-arid zones over large expanses of the national territory.

One of the measures adopted has been a change in the substantive structure of the Secretariat of Water Resources with the establishment of the Planning Sub-secretariat, with a view to speeding up studies and the formulation and processing of projects. Emphasis has been placed on increasing the efficiency of existing irrigation districts, activating the construction of small- and medium-size irrigation works increasing the utilization of large rivers, building the necessary works to supply water to existing urban and industrial zones and, lastly, promoting utilization of the many sea-fed lagoons.

MEX-72-534 NATIONAL WATER PLAN

Executing agencies:

Secretariat of Water Resources - IBRD

Justification and objectives:

The purpose of the project is to assist the Secretariat of Water Resources in connexion with the following aspects:

The study and implementation of an information system which will meet immediate needs and guarantee, through an adequate programme, the flow of data required by the ongoing planning process, including the utilization of models where necessary;

Identifications of policies for water resources development; determination of investment criteria and the administrative and legal procedures necessary for the orderly and effective development of water control and use;

Formulation of a National Water Resources Plan to include the identification of medium-term projects and programmes and basic projections for the next 25 years. It is anticipated that IBRD will participate financially in the future execution of the National Plan.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTIONS	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	100.0	2,740.8	1,740.8	1,000.0	-	-	-
UNDP	10.0	902.5	515.0	382.5	5.0	-	-
TOTAL	110.0	3,643.3	2,255.8	1,382.5	5.0	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only

MEX-72-015 APPLICATION OF ISOTOPES TO HYDROLOGY

Executing agencies:

National University of Mexico - IAEA

Justification and objectives:

The relative shortage of water in large areas of the national territory makes it necessary to develop advanced research on the matter. The basic purpose of the project is to establish installations at the National University of Mexico for spectrometrical analyses with heavy water and oxygen 18. The project would help to adapt those installations for use for routine analysis.

A start has been made in collaboration with the Secretariat of Water Resources, on the application of environmental isotope techniques to some hydrological problems.

(thousands of US dollars)

CONTRIBUTIONS	1972*	TOTAL	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	-	68.0	50.0	18.0	-	-	-
UNDP	-	43.2	35.1	8.1	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	111.2	85.1	26.1	-	-	-

* 1972 is included for reference only.

Tlatelolco, D.F., December 1972

/...

ANNEX I

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR MEXICO (1973-1977)

Table A - Ongoing projects, 1972

Table I - Country programme cumulative table

Table II - Preliminary list of projects with estimated contributions of the Government and UNDP

Table III - Ex-IPF projects

Table IV - Tentative time-table for project formulation and implementation

Table V - Contributions to the programme, by source and components

Table VI - Distribution of resources by sectors

Table VII - Project breakdown by type and size

Table VIII - Investments related to UNDP projects

Table IX - Summary of investments related to UNDP projects

Table X - External co-operation associated with UNDP projects

Table XI - Estimated resources from external technical co-operation (1973-1977)

Table XII - List of UNDP Programming Missions

/...

Table A

ONGOING PROJECTS

1972

SECTOR: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

EXECUTING AGENCY				
International	Government	Number	Title	1972
FAO	SAG	MEX/66/512	Training, Research and Extension in Animal Husbandry (ITESM)	250,000
FAO	SIC	MEX/67/515	Fishery Research and Development	549,700
FAO	SAG	MEX/65/516	Research on Paralytic Rabies (Derriengue)	140,000
FAO	UNAM	MEX/70/024	Veterinary Education	50,000
FAO	INCR	MEX/70/036	Forestry Sciences - Fellowship	5,400
FAO	EDO. MEX.	MEX/70/037	Pig Production and Zootechniques - Fellowship	5,400
FAO	SAG	MEX/71/024	Agricultural Statistics - Sampling	-
FAO	SAG	MEX/71/531	Tropical Agriculture Centre (Cárdenas)	120,000
UNIDO	CONACYT	MEX/72/002	Vegetable Protein Development Programmes	2,500
FAO	SAG	MEX/72/020	Pesticide Residues Laboratory	2,500
FAO	SEP	MEX/72/039	Fishery Technology Education	-
			Subtotal	1,125,500

/...

Table A (continued)

EXECUTING AGENCY				
International	Government	Number	Title	1972
			SECTOR: EDUCATION	
UNESCO	SEP	MEX/66/513	Centre for Training Graduate Engineers and Professors of Engineering, Science and Technology	281,000
UNESCO	SEP	MEX/67/520	Regional Centre for Industrial Technical Training at Guadalajara (CERETI)	455,000
UNESCO	SEP	MEX/68/006	Technical Education	8,550
UNESCO	UNAM	MEX/68/024	Marine Sciences	80,000
UNESCO	SEP	MEX/70/005	Educational Investigation	30,000
UNESCO	IPN	MEX/70/017	Industrial Economics	45,000
UN	SEP	MEX/70/018	Sociology - Fellowship	5,400
UNESCO	UASP	MEX/71/016	Training Course for Educational Planners - Fellowship	3,600
UNESCO	UNAM	MEX/71/022	Sociology - Fellowship	-
UNESCO	UNAM	MEX/71/027	Sociology - Fellowship	6,400
UNESCO	SEP	MEX/71/030	Sociology - Fellowship	4,100
UN	PRES	MEX/72/008	Model for Educational Planning	2,500
UNESCO	UNAM	MEX/72/018	French Literature - Fellowship	2,800
UNESCO	UNAM	MEX/72/033	Sociology - Fellowship	-
			Subtotal	924,350

/...

Table A (continued)

EXECUTING AGENCY				
International	Government	Number	Title	1972
			SECTOR: GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY AND PLANNING	
UN	NAFINSA	MEX/69/528	Regional Development of the Lerma Zone	176,000
UN	PRES	MEX/70/008	Economics - Fellowship	3,600
UN	UNAM	MEX/70/010	Public Administration	28,750
UN	SHYCP	MEX/70/011	Economics - Fellowship	2,700
UN	BCO. MEX	MEX/70/022	Economic Development and Banking Policy - Fellowship	4,050
UNESCO	SEP	MEX/70/027	Business Administration - Fellowship	5,400
FAO	SAG	MEX/70/035	Agricultural Production Economics	7,500
UNESCO	UNAM	MEX/70/042	Administrative Sciences - Fellowship	5,400
UNESCO	ITESM	MEX/70/043	Investigation of Operations - Fellowship	2,800
UN	SEPANAL	MEX/70/046	Public Administration - Fellowship	5,400
UN	COL. MEX	MEX/71/002	Statistics - Fellowship	6,400
UN	GOB	MEX/71/003	Operations Research - Fellowship	2,250
UN	NAFINSA	MEX/71/007	Systems Analysis - Fellowship	2,800
UN	SHYCP	MEX/71/009	Public Finance and Economic Development - Fellowship	5,600
UN	SIC	MEX/71/020	Auditing - Fellowship	5,400
UN	PRES	MEX/72/001	National Accounts	15,000

/...

Table A (continued)

EXECUTING AGENCY				
International	Government	Number	Title	1972
UN	DDF	MEX/72/003	Study Tour in Planning - Fellowship	5,500
UN	PRES	MEX/72/012	Economic Planning and Development Course (ILPES) - Fellowship	7,800
UN	PRES	MEX/72/013	Regional and Urban Development	45,000
UNESCO	NAFINSA	MEX/72/017	Business Administration - Fellowship	-
UN	IMCE	MEX/72/021	Economic Development - Fellowship	5,600
UNESCO	CONACYT	MEX/72/027	Economics - Fellowship	-
UN	ITESM	MEX/72/028	Systems Engineering - Fellowship	2,800
UN	SOP	MEX/72/030	Economics - Fellowship	2,800
UN	PRES	MEX/72/031	Econometric Model for Regional Development	-
UN	PEMEX	MEX/72/034	Business Administration - Fellowship	-
			Subtotal	348,550
		SECTOR:	HEALTH AND POPULATION	
WHO	SSA	MEX/68/008	Malaria Eradication	60,000
WHO	SSA	MEX/70/552	National Health Laboratories	160,137
UN	UNAM	MEX/71/025	Demography - Fellowship	3,500
			Subtotal	223,637

/...

Table A (continued)

EXECUTING AGENCY				
International	Government	Number	Title	1972
			SECTOR: INDUSTRY	
UNESCO	UNAM	MEX/70/045	Metallurgy - Fellowship	6,300
UNIDO	SIC	MEX/71/019	Technological Formation and Normalization	5,000
FAO	SIC	MEX/72/004	Food Industries in Rural Areas	10,000
UNIDO	NAFINSA	MEX/72/005	Copper Industry	6,250
UNIDO	SIC	MEX/72/006	Industrial Information Systems	7,500
UNIDO	SIC	MEX/72/007	National Packaging Institute	2,500
UNIDO	SIC	MEX/72/009	Shipping Industry Planning	15,000
UNIDO	NAFINSA	MEX/72/014	Capital Goods	20,000
UNIDO	NAFINSA	MEX/72/019	Industrial Complexes	-
UN	SRH	MEX/72/026	Industrial Administration and Control - Fellowship	-
			Subtotal	72,550
			SECTOR: INTERNATIONAL TRADE	
UNCTAD	SIC	MEX/70/019	International Economics - Fellowship	4,950
UNCTAD	IMCE	MEX/72/035	Symposium on Export Promotion Design	3,750
			Subtotal	8,700

/...

Table A (continued)

EXECUTING AGENCY				
International	Government	Number	Title	1972
			SECTOR: LABOUR, MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT	
ILO	SIC-CNP	MEX/64/509	National Service for Accelerated Training of Industrial Manpower	-
ILO		MEX/71/026	On-the-job Training	-
			Subtotal	-
			SECTOR: NATURAL RESOURCES	
IBRD	SRH	MEX/71/534	National Water Plan	10,000
IAEA	UNAM	MEX/72/015	Application of Isotopes to Hydrology	-
UN	OFE-SRH	MEX/72/023	Hydraulic Problems - Fellowship	4,350
			Subtotal	14,350
			SECTOR: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	
IAEA	INEN	MEX/69/015	Liquid Structure by Neutron Spectroscopy	-
IAEA	INEN	MEX/70/003	Decontamination and Radioactive Waste (Protection against Radiation in Uranium Mines)	11,600
UNESCO	UNAM	MEX/70/519	Soil Dynamics	300,000
UNESCO	CNP	MEX/70/023	Industrial Engineering - Fellowship	3,600
UNESCO	UNAM	MEX/70/033	Marine Biology - Fellowship	5,400
UNESCO	UNAM	MEX/70/040	Applied Mathematics - Fellowship	5,400

/...

Table A (continued)

EXECUTING AGENCY				
International	Government	Number	Title	1972
IAEA	UNAM	MEX/71/005	Research on Isotopes in Hydrology	7,500
IAEA	INEN	MEX/71/013	Application of Nuclear Techniques in Sedimentology	11,250
UNESCO	SSA	MEX/71/028	Technical Journalism - Fellowship	1,900
UNESCO	MARINA	MEX/72/025	Foundation Engineering - Fellowship	-
UNIDO	SIC	MEX/72/037	Technology Transfer Seminar	1,250
			Subtotal	347,900
		SECTOR: SOCIAL SECURITY AND OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES		
UN	SRH	MEX/68/015	Community Development - Papaloapan	30,000
UNESCO	SEP	MEX/68/023	Conservation of Cultural Property	10,200
UNESCO	INDECO	MEX/70/028	Prefabrication and Industrial Design - Fellowship	4,050
UN	UNAM	MEX/71/006	Rural Community Development - Fellowship	3,000
UN	SSA	MEX/71/017	Training of Social and Community Development Promoters	9,500
ILO	FDO. MEX	MEX/72/029	Social Security - Fellowship	2,800
UN	SID.TRUCHAS	MEX/72/032	Study Tour - Housing, Building and Planning	1,450
			Subtotal	61,000

/...

Table A (continued)

EXECUTING AGENCY				
International	Government	Number	Title	1972
		SECTOR:	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	
ICAO	SCT	MEX/70/529	Modernization of Air Navigation and Air Traffic Services	131,206
ITU	SCT	MEX/70/032	Training in Telecommunications	36,450
			Subtotal	167,656
			GRAND TOTAL	3,294,193

/...

TABLE I

MEXICO

Programme Period: 1973-1977

IPF: 20 million

COUNTRY PROGRAMME CUMULATIVE TABLE

(in thousands of US dollars)

Projects	Executing Agency	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Cumulative Total
A. Ongoing projects								
Agriculture and Livestock, Forestry and Fisheries								
Training, Research and Extension in Animal Husbandry (ITESM) - MEX/66/512	FAO	147.3	-	-	-	-	147.3	147.3
Fishery Research and Development - MEX/67/515	FAO	194.5	58.3	-	-	-	252.8	400.1
Research on Paralytic Rabies (Derriengue) - MEX/67/516	FAO	279.3	-	-	-	-	279.3	679.4
Veterinary Education - MEX/70/024	FAO	21.0	-	-	-	-	21.0	700.4
Forestry Sciences - Fellowship - MEX/70/036	FAO	1.4	-	-	-	-	1.4	701.8
Pig Production and Zootechniques - Fellowship - MEX/70/037	FAO	2.7	-	-	-	-	2.7	704.5
Agricultural Statistics - Sampling - MEX/71/024	FAO	30.0	30.0	-	-	-	60.0	764.5

/...

TABLE I (continued)

Projects	Executing Agency	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Cumulative Total
Tropical Agriculture Centre, Cárdenas - MEX/71/531	FAO	301.0	300.0	90.9	-	-	691.9	1,456.4
Vegetable Protein Development Programmes - MEX/72/002	UNIDO	90.0	30.0	-	-	-	120.0	1,576.4
Fishery Technology Education - MEX/72/039	FAO	20.0	37.0	-	-	-	57.0	1,633.4
Education								
Centre for Training Graduate Engineers and Professors of Engineering, Science and Technology (IPN) - MEX/66/513	UNESCO	203.0	-	-	-	-	203.0	1,836.4
Regional Centre for Industrial Technical Training at Guadalajara (CERETI) - MEX/67/520	UNESCO	410.7	20.0	-	-	-	430.7	2,267.1
Marine Sciences - MEX/68/024	UNESCO	157.4	52.5	-	-	-	209.9	2,477.0
Educational Investigation - MEX/70/005	UNESCO	30.0	30.0	10.0	-	-	70.0	2,547.0
Industrial Economics - MEX/70/017	UNESCO	81.2	-	-	-	-	81.2	2,628.2
Sociology - Fellowship - MEX/71/022	UNESCO	3.5	3.6	-	-	-	7.1	2,635.3
Sociology - Fellowship - MEX/71/027	UNESCO	5.4	-	-	-	-	5.4	2,640.7

/...

TABLE I (continued)

Projects	Executing Agency	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Cumulative Total
Sociology - Fellowship - MEX/71/030	UNESCO	3.6	-	-	-	-	3.6	2,644.3
French Literature - Fellowship - MEX/71/018	UNESCO	5.4	3.6	-	-	-	9.0	2,653.3
Sociology - Fellowship - MEX/72/033	UNESCO	3.5	-	-	-	-	3.5	2,656.8
General Economic and Social Policy and Planning								
Regional Development of the Lerma Zone - MEX/69/528	UN	444.0	-	-	-	-	444.0	3,100.8
Business Administration - Fellowship - MEX/70/027	UNESCO	1.8	-	-	-	-	1.8	3,102.6
Administrative Sciences - Fellowship - MEX/70/042	UNESCO	5.4	3.2	-	-	-	8.6	3,111.2
Investigation of Operations - MEX/70/043	UNESCO	5.4	5.4	0.9	-	-	11.7	3,122.9
Systems Analysis - Fellowship - MEX/71/007	UN	3.6	-	-	-	-	3.6	3,126.5
Public Finance and Economic Development - Fellowship - MEX/71/009	UN	7.2	-	-	-	-	7.2	3,133.7
Auditing - Fellowship - MEX/71/020	UN	3.6	-	-	-	-	3.6	3,137.3

/...

TABLE I (continued)

Projects	Executing Agency	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Cumulative Total
Study Tour in Planning - Fellowship - MEX/72/003	UN	2.2	-	-	-	-	2.2	3,139.5
Regional and Urban Development - MEX/72/013	UN	50.0	-	-	-	-	50.0	3,189.5
Business Administration - Fellowship - MEX/72/017	UNESCO	6.4	5.4	-	-	-	11.8	3,201.3
Economic Development - Fellowship - MEX/72/021	UN	10.8	7.2	-	-	-	18.0	3,219.3
Economics - Fellowship - MEX/72/027	UNESCO	6.4	-	-	-	-	6.4	3,225.7
Systems Engineering - Fellowship - MEX/72/028	UN	5.4	3.6	-	-	-	9.0	3,234.7
Economics - Fellowship - MEX/72/030	UN	3.6	-	-	-	-	3.6	3,238.3
Econometric Model for Regional Development - MEX/72/031	UN	15.0	15.0	-	-	-	30.0	3,268.3
Business Administration - Fellowship - MEX/72/034	UN	2.8	5.4	3.6	-	-	11.8	3,280.1
Health and Population								
Malaria Eradication - MEX/68/008	WHO	60.0	2.5	-	-	-	62.5	3,342.6
National Health Laboratories - MEX/70/522	WHO	400.0	313.8	70.4	50.7	-	834.9	4,177.5

/...

TABLE I (continued)

Projects	Executing Agency	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Cumulative Total
Industry								
Metallurgy - Fellowship - MEX/70/045	UNESCO	10.8	10.8	-	-	-	21.6	4,199.1
Capital Goods - MEX/72/014	UNIDO	45.0	-	-	-	-	45.0	4,244.1
Industrial Complexes - MEX/72/019	UNIDO	30.0	30.0	-	-	-	60.0	4,304.1
Industrial Administration and Control - Fellowship - MEX/72/026	UN	6.4	-	-	-	-	6.4	4,310.5
Labour, Management and Employment								
National Service for Accelerated Training of Industrial Manpower - MEX/64/509	ILO	98.0	-	-	-	-	98.0	4,408.5
Natural Resources								
Natural Water Plan - MEX/71/534	IBRD	515.0	382.5	5.0	-	-	902.5	5,311.0
Application of Isotopes to Hydrology - MEX/72/015	IAEA	35.1	8.1	-	-	-	43.2	5,354.2
Science and Technology								
Liquid Structure by Neutron Spectroscopy - MEX/69/015	IAEA	35.6	-	-	-	-	35.6	5,389.8

/...

TABLE I (continued)

Projects	Executing Agency	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Cumulative Total
Decontamination and Radioactive Waste (protection against radiation in uranium mines) - MEX/70/003	IAEA	5.0	-	-	-	-	5.0	5,394.8
Soil Dynamics - MEX/70/519	UNESCO	378.1	187.0	109.5	-	-	674.6	6,069.4
Marine Biology - Fellowship - MEX/70/033	UNESCO	4.1	-	-	-	-	4.1	6,073.5
Technical Journalism - Fellowship - MEX/71/028	UNESCO	4.5	-	-	-	-	4.5	6,078.0
Foundation Engineering - Fellowship - MEX/72/025	UNESCO	2.8	5.4	0.9	-	-	9.1	6,087.1
Social Security and other Social Services								
Training of Social and Community Development Promoters - MEX/71/017	UN	5.5	-	-	-	-	5.5	6,092.6
Social Security - Fellowship - MEX/72/029	ILO	3.6	-	-	-	-	3.6	6,096.2
Transport and Communications								
Modernization of Air Navigation and Air Traffic Services - MEX/70/529	ICAO	226.2	-	-	-	-	226.2	6,322.4
Training in Telecommunications - MEX/70/032	ITU	90.3	-	-	-	-	90.3	6,412.7

/...

TABLE I (continued)

Projects	Executing Agency	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Cumulative Total
Ongoing Projects Total		4,520.5	1,550.3	291.2	50.7		6,412.7	6,412.7
Programme Reserve					37.2	1,825.0	1,862.2	8,274.9
B. New Projects								
Agriculture and Livestock, Forestry and Fisheries								
Veterinary Education Phase II	FAO	256.0	270.1	189.4	123.0	-	838.5	9,113.4
Agriculture and Livestock-raising Education	FAO	85.7	88.0	31.3	-	-	205.0	9,318.4
Beef Production	FAO	30.0	60.0	45.0	15.0	-	150.0	9,468.4
Pesticide Residues Laboratory	FAO	45.0	-	-	-	-	45.0	9,513.4
Arid Zones - MEX/72/020	FAO	-	100.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	700.0	10,213.4
Education								
Regional Development Education	UN	30.0	-	-	-	-	30.0	10,243.4
General Economic and Social Policy and Planning								
Technical Training for Programming Unit Personnel	UN	120.0	200.0	200.0	100.0	200.0	820.0	11,063.4

/...

TABLE I (continued)

Projects	Executing Agency	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Cumulative Total
Regional Development of the Lerma Zone (Extension) - MEX/69/528	UN	-	258.2	230.0	230.0	300.0	1,018.2	12,081.6
Regional and Urban Development - MEX/72/013	UN	52.5	16.3	-	-	-	68.8	12,150.4
Health and Population								
Improvement of the Environment	WHO	100.0	600.0	700.0	700.0	700.0	2,800.0	14,950.4
Industry								
National Packaging Institute - MEX/72/007	UNIDO	163.0	212.0	225.0	-	-	600.0	15,550.4
Capital Goods Industry Phase II - MEX/72/014	UNIDO	270.0	176.0	-	-	-	446.0	15,996.4
Industrial Information System - MEX/72/006	UNIDO	100.0	200.0	200.0	-	-	500.0	16,496.4
Small- and Medium-Scale Food Industries in Rural Areas - MEX/72/004	FAO	90.0	90.0	-	-	-	180.0	16,676.4
International Trade								
Export Promotion - MEX/72/011	UNCTAD	157.3	422.5	251.3	148.2	-	979.3	17,655.7
Labour, Management and Employment								
Employment	ILO	-	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	300.0	17,955.7

/...

TABLE I (continued)

Projects	Executing Agency	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Cumulative Total
Science and Technology								
Basic Research and Scientific Training for Modernizing the Mexican Meteorological System	WMO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	400.0	18,355.7
National Plan for Establishing an Infrastructure in Marine Sciences and Technology	UNESCO	62.6	397.5	550.0	580.0	700.0	2,290.1	20,645.8
Social Security and other Social Services								
Community Development in Tehuantepec	UN	30.0	-	-	-	-	30.0	20,675.8
Community Development - "Altos de Chiapas"	FAO	30.0	-	-	-	-	30.0	20,705.8
Total for New Projects within the IPF		1,722.1	3,265.6	2,997.0	2,271.2	2,175.0	12,430.9	
GRAND TOTAL FOR PROGRAMME WITHIN IPF		6,242.6	4,815.9	3,288.2	2,359.1	4,000.0	20,705.8	

/...

TABLE I (continued)

Projects	Executing Agency	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Cumulative Total
EX-IPF PROJECTS								
1. Fisheries Research and Development	FAO						500.0	
2. Centre for Civil Aviation Safety	ICAO						2,850.0	
3. Strengthening of Higher Education and Research in Science and Technology (I.P.N.)	UNESCO						1,988.0	
4. Extension of National Water Plan	IBRD						500.0	
5. Expansion of Regional Centre for Technical Industrial Education	UNESCO						300.0	
6. Uranium Prospecting	IAEA						1,187.4	
7. Refining of Uranium Concentrates	IAEA						2,846.6	
8. Telecommunications Training Centre	ITU						1,200.0	
Programme Total ex-IPF							11,372.0	
Programme Total 1973-1977							20,705.8	
Programme Total 1972-1976							20,000.0	
Programme Total 1972-1977							24,000.0	

/...

TABLE II
MEXICO

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PROJECTS WITH ESTIMATED CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND UNDP

Programme Period: 1973-1977
Total Estimated Government Financial Contribution $887,828,600 IPF: $20 million

Government Agency	Estimated Government Contribution TOTAL	ACTIVITIES BY SECTORS	Estimated UNDP Contribution 1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Executing Agency
	In thousands of pesos	AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	In thousands of US dollars						
		A. Ongoing projects							
SAG	1,096.0	Training, Research and Extension in Animal Husbandry (ITESM) - MEX/66/512	147.3	-	-	-	-	147.3	FAO
SIC	26,315.0	Fishery Research and Development - MEX/67/515	194.5	58.3	-	-	-	252.8	FAO
SAG	3,362.0	Research on Paralytic Rabies - (Derriengue) - MEX/67/516	279.3	-	-	-	-	279.3	FAO
UNAM	250.0	Veterinary Education - MEX/70/024	21.0	-	-	-	-	21.0	FAO
INCF	-	Forestry Sciences - Fellowship - MEX/70/036	1.4	-	-	-	-	1.4	FAO
EDO. MEXICO	-	Pig Production and Zootechniques - Fellowship - MEX/70/037	2.7	-	-	-	-	2.7	FAO
SAG	1,500.0	Agricultural Statistics - Sampling - MEX/71/024	30.0	30.0	-	-	-	60.0	FAO

TABLE II (continued)

Government Agency	Estimated Government Contribution TOTAL	ACTIVITIES BY SECTORS	Estimated UNDP Contribution 1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Executing Agency
	In thousands of pesos		In thousands of US dollars						
SAG	11,805.8	Tropical Agriculture Centre - Cárdenas - MEX/71/531	301.0	300.0	90.9	-	-	691.9	FAO
CONACYT	10,000.0	Vegetable Protein Development Programmes - MEX/72/002	90.0	30.0	-	-	-	120.0	UNIDO
SEP	2,585.0	Fishery Technology Education - MEX/72/039	20.0	37.0	-	-	-	57.0	FAO
	56,664.4	A. SUBTOTAL	1,087.2	455.3	90.9	-	-	1,633.4	
		B. New Projects							
Com.Nac.	23,386.0	Arid Zones	-	100.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	700.0	FAO
UNAM	113,391.4	Veterinary Education Phase II	256.0	270.1	189.4	123.0	-	838.5	FAO
SEP	4,000.0	Education in Agriculture and Live-stock-raising	85.7	88.0	31.3	-	-	205.0	FAO
Edo.Sin.	5,500.0	Beef Production	30.0	60.0	45.0	15.0	-	150.0	FAO
SAG	787.5	Pesticide Residues Laboratory - MEX/72/020	45.0	-	-	-	-	45.0	FAO
	147,064.9	B. SUBTOTAL	416.7	518.1	465.7	338.0	200.0	1,938.5	
	203,729.0	C. SECTOR TOTAL	1,503.9	973.4	556.6	338.0	200.0	3,571.9	

/...

TABLE II (continued)

Government Agency	Estimated Government Contribution TOTAL	ACTIVITIES BY SECTORS	Estimated UNDP Contribution 1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Executing Agency
	In thousands of pesos		In thousands of US dollars						
		EDUCATION							
		A. Ongoing Projects							
SEP	111,257.0	Centre for Training Graduate Engineers and Professors of Engineering Science and Technology (IPN) - MEX/66/513	203.0	-	-	-	-	203.0	UNESCO
SEP	284,600.0	Regional Centre for Industrial Technical Training at Guadalajara (CERETI) MEX/67/520	410.7	20.0	-	-	-	430.7	UNESCO
UNAM	1,967.5	Marine Sciences - MEX/68/024	157.4	52.5	-	-	-	209.9	UNESCO
SEP	300.0	Educational Investigation - MEX/70/005	30.0	30.0	10.0	-	-	70.0	UNESCO
IPN	3,500.0	Industrial Economics - MEX/70/017	81.2	-	-	-	-	81.2	UNESCO
UNAM	-	Sociology - Fellowship - MEX/71/022	3.5	3.6	-	-	-	7.1	UNESCO
UNAM	-	Sociology - Fellowship - MEX/71/027	5.4	-	-	-	-	5.4	UNESCO
SEP	-	Sociology - Fellowship - MEX/71/030	3.6	-	-	-	-	3.6	UNESCO
UNAM	-	French Literature - Fellowship - MEX/72/018	5.4	3.6	-	-	-	9.0	UNESCO

Government Agency	Estimated Government Contribution - TOTAL	ACTIVITIES BY SECTORS	Estimated UNDP contribution						Executing Agency
			1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	
	In thousands of pesos		In thousands of US dollars						
UNAM	-	Sociology - Fellowship - MEX/72/033	3.5	-	-	-	-	3.5	UNESCO
	399,657.0	A. SUBTOTAL	903.7	109.7	10.0	-	-	1,023.4	
		B. New projects							
U. Ver.	1,300.0	Education in Regional Development	30.0	-	-	-	-	30.0	UN
	1,300.0	B. SUBTOTAL	30.0	-	-	-	-	30.0	
	400,957.0	C. SECTOR TOTAL	933.7	109.7	10.0	-	-	1,053.4	
		GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY AND PLANNING							
		A. Ongoing projects							
NAFINSA	3,022.7	Regional Development of the Lerma Zone - MEX/69/528	444.0	-	-	-	-	444.0	UN
SEP	-	Business Administration (Fellowship) MEX/70/027	1.8	-	-	-	-	1.8	UNESCO
UNAM	-	Administrative Sciences (Fellowship) MEX/70/042	5.4	3.2	-	-	-	8.6	UNESCO
ITESM	-	Investigation of Operations (Fellowship) MEX/70/043	5.4	5.4	0.9	-	-	11.7	UNESCO
NAFINSA	-	Systems Analysis (Fellowship) MEX/71/007	3.6	-	-	-	-	3.6	UN

TABLE II (continued)

Government Agency	Estimated Government Contribution TOTAL	ACTIVITIES BY SECTORS	Estimated UNDP Contribution 1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Executing Agency
	In thousands of pesos		In thousands of US dollars						
SHYCP	-	Public Finance and Economic Development (Fellowship) MEX/71/009	7.2	-	-	-	-	7.2	UN
SIC	-	Auditing (Fellowship) MEX/71/020	3.6	-	-	-	-	3.6	UN
DDF	-	Study Tour in Planning (Fellowship) MEX/72/003	2.2	-	-	-	-	2.2	UN
PRES.	1,075.0	Regional and Urban Development - MEX/72/013	50.0	-	-	-	-	50.0	UN
NAFINSA	-	Business Administration (Fellowship) MEX/72/017	6.4	5.4	-	-	-	11.8	UNESCO
IMCE	-	Economic Development (Fellowship) MEX/72/021	10.8	7.2	-	-	-	18.0	UN
CONACYT	-	Economics (Fellowship) MEX/72/027	6.4	-	-	-	-	6.4	UNESCO
ITESM	-	Systems Engineering (Fellowship) MEX/72/028	5.4	3.6	-	-	-	9.0	UN
SOP	-	Economics (Fellowship) MEX/72/030	3.6	-	-	-	-	3.6	UN
PRES.	800.0	Econometric Model for Regional Development - MEX/72/031	15.0	15.0	-	-	-	30.0	UN

TABLE II (continued)

Government Agency	Estimated Government Contribution TOTAL	ACTIVITIES BY SECTORS	Estimated UNDP Contribution 1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Executing Agency
	In thousands of pesos		In thousands of US dollars						
PEMEX	-	Business Administration (Fellowship) MEX/72/034	2.8	5.4	3.6	-	-	11.8	UN
	4,897.7	A. SUBTOTAL	573.6	45.2	4.5	-	-	623.3	
		B. New Projects							
PRES.	11,869.0	Technical Training of Programme Unit Personnel	120.0	200.0	200.0	100.0	200.0	820.0	UN
NAFINSA	8,823.5	Regional Development of the Lerma Zone (Extension) MEX/69/528	-	258.2	230.0	230.0	300.0	1,018.2	UN
PRES.	700.0	Regional and Urban Development (Extension) MEX/72/013	52.5	16.3	-	-	-	68.8	UN
	21,392.5	B. SUBTOTAL	172.5	474.5	430.0	330.0	500.0	1,907.0	
	26,290.2	C. SECTOR TOTAL	746.1	519.7	434.5	330.0	500.0	2,530.3	
		HEALTH AND POPULATION							
		A. Ongoing Projects							
SSA	4,500.0	Malaria Eradication - MEX/68/008	60.0	2.5	-	-	-	62.5	WHO

TABLE II (continued)

Government Agency	Estimated Government Contribution TOTAL	ACTIVITIES BY SECTORS	Estimated UNDP Contribution 1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Executing Agency
	In thousands of pesos		In thousands of US dollars						
SSA	9,160.0	National Health Laboratories - MEX/70/522	400.0	313.3	70.4	50.7	-	834.9	WHO
	13,660.0	A. SUBTOTAL	460.0	316.3	70.4	50.7	-	897.4	
		B. New Projects							
SSA	51,458.0	Improvement of the Environment	100.0	600.0	700.0	700.0	700.0	2,800.0	WHO
	51,458.0	B. SUBTOTAL	100.0	600.0	700.0	700.0	700.0	2,800.0	
	65,118.0	C. SECTOR TOTAL	560.0	916.3	770.4	750.7	700.0	3,697.4	
		INDUSTRY							
		A. Ongoing Projects							
UNAM	-	Metallurgy (Fellowship) MEX/70/045	10.8	10.8	-	-	-	21.6	UNESCO
NAFINSA	1,970.0	Capital Goods - MEX/72/014	45.0	-	-	-	-	45.0	UNIDO
NAFINSA	900.0	Industrial Complexes - MEX/72/019	30.0	30.0	-	-	-	60.0	UNIDO

TABLE II (continued)

Government Agency	Estimated Government Contribution TOTAL	ACTIVITIES BY SECTORS	Estimated UNDP Contribution 1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Executing Agency
	In thousands of pesos		In thousands of US dollars						
SRH	-	Industrial Administration and Control (Fellowship) MEX/72/026	6.4	-	-	-	-	6.4	UN
	2,870.0	A. SUBTOTAL	92.2	40.8	-	-	-	133.0	
		B. New Projects							
SIC	12,000.0	National Packaging Institute - MEX/72/007	163.0	212.0	225.0	-	-	600.0	UNIDO
NAFINSA	1,970.0	Capital Goods Industries (Phase II) MEX/72/014	270.0	176.0	-	-	-	446.0	UNIDO
CONACYT	6,632.0	Industrial Information System - MEX/72/006	100.0	200.0	200.0	-	-	500.0	UNIDO
SIC	1,496.0	Small- and Medium-Scale Food Industries in Rural Areas - MEX/72/004	90.0	90.0	-	-	-	180.0	FAO
	22,098.0	B. SUBTOTAL	623.0	678.0	425.0	-	-	1,726.0	
	22,098.0	C. SECTOR TOTAL	715.2	718.8	425.0	-	-	1,859.0	

TABLE II (continued)

Government Agency	Estimated Government Contribution TOTAL	ACTIVITIES BY SECTORS	Estimated UNDP Contribution 1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Executing Agency
	In thousands of pesos		In thousands of US dollars						
		INTERNATIONAL TRADE							
	-	A. Ongoing Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		A. SUBTOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		B. New Projects							
IMCE	1,152.8	Export Promotion - MEX/72/011	157.3	422.5	251.3	148.2	-	979.3	UNCTAD
	1,152.8	B. SUBTOTAL	157.3	422.5	251.3	148.2	-	979.3	
	1,152.8	C. SECTOR TOTAL	157.3	422.5	251.3	148.2	-	979.3	
		LABOUR, MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT							
		A. Ongoing Projects							
SIC/CNP	1,300.0	National Service for Accelerated Training of Industrial Manpower - MEX/64/509	98.0	-	-	-	-	98.0	ILO
	1,300.0	A. SUBTOTAL	98.0	-	-	-	-	98.0	

TABLE II (continued)

Government Agency	Estimated Government Contribution TOTAL	ACTIVITIES BY SECTORS	Estimated UNDP Contribution 1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Executing Agency
	In thousands of pesos		In thousands of US dollars						
		B. New Projects							
ST/PS	4,500.0	Employment	-	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	300.0	ILO
	4,500.0	B. SUBTOTAL	-	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	300.0	
	5,800.0	C. SECTOR TOTAL	98.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	398.0	
		NATURAL RESOURCES							
		A. Ongoing Projects							
SRH	35,510.0	National Water Plan - MEX/71/534	515.0	382.5	5.0	-	-	902.5	IBRD
UNAM	850.0	Application of Isotopes to Hydrology - MEX/72/015	35.1	8.1	-	-	-	43.2	IAEA
	36,360.0	A. SUBTOTAL	550.1	390.6	5.0	-	-	945.7	
	-	B. New Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	B. SUBTOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	36,360.0	C. SECTOR TOTAL	550.1	390.6	5.0	-	-	945.7	

TABLE II (continued)

Government Agency	Estimated Government Contribution TOTAL	ACTIVITIES BY SECTORS	Estimated UNDP Contribution 1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Executing Agency
	In thousands of pesos		In thousands of US dollars						
		SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY							
		A. Ongoing Projects							
INEN	400.0	Liquid Structure by Neutron Spectroscopy - MEX/69/015	35.6	-	-	-	-	35.6	IAEA
INEN	-	Decontamination and Radioactive Waste (protection against radiation in uranium mines) - MEX/70/003	5.0	-	-	-	-	5.0	IAEA
UNAM	21,800.0	Soil Dynamics - MEX/70/519	378.1	187.0	109.5	-	-	674.6	UNESCO
UNAM	-	Marine Biology (Fellowship) MEX/70/033	4.1	-	-	-	-	4.1	UNESCO
SSA	-	Technical Journalism (Fellowship) MEX/71/028	4.5	-	-	-	-	4.5	UNESCO
MARINA	-	Foundation Engineering (Fellowship) - MEX/72/025	2.8	5.4	0.9	-	-	9.1	UNESCO
	22,200.0	A. SUBTOTAL	430.1	192.4	110.4	-	-	732.9	

TABLE II (continued)

Government Agency	Estimated Government Contribution TOTAL	ACTIVITIES BY SECTORS	Estimated UNDP Contribution 1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Executing Agency
	In thousands of pesos		In thousands of US dollars						
		B. New Projects							
CONACYT (UNAM)	5,000.1	Basic Research and Scientific Training for Modernizing the Mexican Meteorological System	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	400.0	WMO
CONACYT (UNAM)	40,700.0	National Plan for Establishing an Infrastructure in Marine Sciences and Technology	62.6	397.5	550.0	580.0	700.0	2,290.1	UNESCO
	45,700.1	B. SUBTOTAL	162.6	497.5	650.0	680.0	700.0	2,690.1	
	67,900.1	C. SECTOR TOTAL	592.7	689.9	760.4	680.0	700.0	3,423.0	
		SOCIAL SECURITY AND OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES							
		A. Ongoing Projects							
SSA	62.5	Training of Social and Community Development Promoters - MEX/71/017	5.5	-	-	-	-	5.5	UN
EDO. MEX.	-	Social Security (Fellowship) MEX/72/029	3.6	-	-	-	-	3.6	ILO
	62.5	A. SUBTOTAL	9.1	-	-	-	-	9.1	

TABLE II (continued)

Government Agency	Estimated Government Contribution TOTAL	ACTIVITIES BY SECTORS	Estimated UNDP Contribution 1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Executing Agency
	In thousands of pesos		In thousands of US dollars						
		B. New Projects							
PRES.	500.0	Community Development in Tehuantepec	30.0	-	-	-	-	30.0	UN
EDO. CHIAPAS	700.0	Community Development in "Altos de Chiapas"	30.0	-	-	-	-	30.0	FAO
	1,200.0	B. SUBTOTAL	60.0	-	-	-	-	60.0	
	1,262.5	C. SECTOR TOTAL	69.1	-	-	-	-	69.1	
		TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS							
		A. Ongoing Projects							
SCT	2,675.9	Modernization of Air Navigation and Air Traffic Services - MEX/70/529	226.2	-	-	-	-	226.2	ICAO
SCT	52,267.3	Training in Telecommunications - MEX/70/032	90.3	-	-	-	-	90.3	ITU
	54,943.2	A. SUBTOTAL	316.5	-	-	-	-	316.5	
	-	B. New Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	B. SUBTOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	

TABLE II (continued)

Government Agency	Estimated Government Contribution TOTAL	ACTIVITIES BY SECTORS	Estimated UNDP Contribution 1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total	Executing Agency
	In thousands of pesos		In thousands of US dollars						
	54,943.2	C. SECTOR TOTAL	316.5	-	-	-	-	316.5	
	-	Programme Reserve	-	-	-	37.2	1,825.0	1,862.2	
	887,828.6	COUNTRY PROGRAMME TOTAL	6,242.6	4,815.9	3,288.2	2,359.1	4,000.0	20,705.8	

TABLE III

MEXICO

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PROJECTS WITH UNDP CONTRIBUTIONS

EX-IPF PROJECTS

Programme period: 1973-1977

IPF: $20 million

(in US dollars)

(1)	Fishery Research and Development	500,000
(2)	Centre for Civil Aviation Safety	2,850,000
(3)	Strengthening of Higher Education and Research in Science and Technology (IPN)	1,988,000
(4)	Extension of National Water Plan	500,000
(5)	Expansion of Regional Centre for Industrial Technical Education	300,000
(6)	Uranium Prospecting	1,187,400
(7)	Refining of Uranium Concentrates	2,846,600
(8)	Telecommunications Training Centre	1,200,000
	TOTAL	11,372,000

/...

TABLE IV

PROVISIONAL LIST OF PROJECTS+ WITH TENTATIVE TIME-TABLE FOR PROJECT FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

(xxx - tentative period for implementation; - tentative period for formulation, evaluation, approval and for preparatory activities of executing agency and Government)

+ Excluding small-scale projects which include fellowships only

Country	1973						1974						1975						1976						1977					
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY AND FISHERY	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D
A. Ongoing or approved Projects																														
Training, research and extension in animal husbandry - (MEX/66/512)	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																									
Fishery Research and Development - MEX/67/515	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																			
Research on paralytic rabies (Derriengue) - MEX/67/516	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																								
Agricultural Statistics - sampling - MEX/71/024	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	x																							
Tropical Agriculture Centre, Cardenas - MEX/71/531	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx															
Vegetable Protein Development Programmes - MEX/72/002	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																					
Fishery Technology Education - MEX/72/039	—	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																						
B. New Projects																														
Arid Zones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	
Veterinary Education - phase II	—	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx						

/...

TABLE IV (continued)

Country	1973						1974						1975						1976						1977					
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY AND FISHING	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D
Education in Agriculture and Livestock-raising	—	—	—	—x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx											
Beef Production			xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx														
Pesticide Residues Laboratory - MEX/72/020	—	—x	xx	xx	xx	xx																								
EDUCATION																														
A. Ongoing or approved Projects																														
Centre for Training Graduate Engineers and Professors of Engineering Science and Technology (IPN) - MEX/66/513	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																								
Regional Centre for Industrial Technical Training at Guadalajara (CERETI) - MEX/67/520	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	x																							
Educational Investigation - MEX/70/005	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																
Industrial Economics - MEX/70/017	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																								
B. New Projects																														
Education in Regional Development	—	—	—	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																					
GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY AND PLANNING																														
A. Ongoing or approved Projects																														
Regional Development of the Lerma Zone - MEX/69/528	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																								

/...

TABLE IV (continued)

Country	1973						1974						1975						1976						1977					
GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY AND PLANNING	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D
Regional and Urban Development - MEX/72/013	xx	xx	xx	x																										
Econometric Model for Regional Development - MEX/72/031				x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	x																				
B. New Projects																														
Technical Training of Programme Unit Personnel				xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Regional Development of the Lerma Zone (Extension) - MEX/69/528							xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Regional and Urban Development - MEX/72/013				x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																					
HEALTH AND POPULATION																														
A. Ongoing or approved Projects																														
Malaria Eradication - MEX/68/008	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																							
National Health Laboratories - MEX/70/522	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx									
B. New Projects																														
Improvement of the Environment				x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
INDUSTRY																														
A. Ongoing or approved Projects																														
Capital Goods - MEX/72/014	xx	xx																												
Industrial Complexes	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	x																	
B. New Projects																														
National Packaging Institute - MEX/72/007				xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx												

/...

TABLE IV (continued)

Country	1973						1974						1975						1976						1977					
INDUSTRY	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D
Capital Goods Industry - Phase II - MEX/72/007	—	—	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																		
Industrial Information System - MEX/72/006	—	—	—	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx												
Small- and Medium-Scale Food Industries in Rural Areas - MEX/72/004	—	—	—	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																		
INTERNATIONAL TRADE																														
B. New Projects																														
Export Promotion - MEX/72/011	—	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx						
LABOUR, MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT																														
A. Ongoing or approved Projects																														
National Service for Accelerated Training of Industrial Manpower - MEX/64/509	—	x	xx	xx	xx	xx																								
B. New Projects																														
Employment	—	—	—	—	—	—	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
NATURAL RESOURCES																														
A. Ongoing or approved Projects																														
National Water Plan - MEX/71/534	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																	
Application of Isotopes to Hydrology - MEX/72/015	—	—	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	x																						
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY																														
A. Ongoing or approved Projects																														
Liquid Structure by Neutron Spectroscopy - MEX/69/015	xx	xx	xx																											

/...

TABLE IV (continued)

Country	1973						1974						1975						1976						1977					
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D
Decontamination and Radio-active Waste (protection against radiation in uranium mines) - MEX/70/003		xx																												
Soil Dynamics - MEX/70/519	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx												
B. New Projects																														
Basic Research and Scientific Training for Modernizing the Mexican Meteorological System	—	—	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx						
National Plan for establishing an Infrastructure in Marine Sciences and Technology	—	—	—	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
SOCIAL SECURITY AND OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES																														
B. New Projects																														
Community Development in Tehuantepec	—	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	x																						
Community Development: "Altos de Chiapas"	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																								
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS																														
A. Ongoing or approved Projects																														
Modernization of Air Navigation and Air Traffic Services - MEX/70/523	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																								
Training in Telecommunications - MEX/70/032	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																								

/...

TABLE IV (continued)

Country	1973						1974						1975						1976						1977					
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D
Addendum - Ongoing or approved Projects																														
Veterinary Education - MEX/70/024	xx	xx	xx	xx	x																									
Marine Sciences - MEX/68/024	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																				
Training of Social and Community Development Promoters - MEX/72/017			xx	xx																										

/...

TABLE V

MEXICO

Programme Period: 1973-1977

IPF: $20 million

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PROGRAMME BY SOURCE AND COMPONENTS[1]

Component	Government	%	UNDP	%
1. Staff				
(a) Experts	8,372.6	59.1	3,582.7	69.7
(b) Administrative	1,583.4	11.1	243.0	4.7
2. Training	572.3	4.0	347.2	6.8
3. Equipment and Supplies	3,456.8	24.3	815.3	15.8
4. Miscellaneous	217.6	1.5	153.4	3.0
TOTAL	14,202.7	100.0	5,141.6	100.0

---

[1] This table refers exclusively to projects already established.

/...

TABLE VI

1973-1977 Programme

MEXICO

IPF: $20 million

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY SECTORS

Sectors		Thousands of US dollars	No.	%
I Productive Sectors	TOTAL	5,430.9	23	26.2
a. Agriculture and Livestock, Forestry and Fishery		3,571.9	15	17.2
b. Industry		1,859.0	8	9.0
II Human Resources	TOTAL	8,640.9	28	41.8
a. Education		1,053.4	11	5.0
b. Science and Technology		3,423.0	8	16.5
c. Health and Population		3,697.4	3	18.0
d. Labour and Employment		398.0	2	2
e. Social Security		69.1	4	0.3
III Institutional Development and External Sector	TOTAL	3,509.6	20	16.9
a. General Economic and Social Policy and Planning		2,530.3	19	12.2
b. International Trade		979.3	1	4.7
IV Infrastructure	TOTAL	1,262.2	4	6.0
a. Transport and Communications		316.5	2	1.5
b. Natural Resources		945.7	2	4.5
	GRAND TOTAL	18,843.6	75	91.1
	Programme Reserve	1,862.2	--	8.9

/...

1973-1977 Programme

TABLE VII
MEXICO
PROJECT BREAKDOWN BY TYPE AND SIZE
(thousands of US dollars)

IPF: $20 million

SECTORS	1972* Total Amount	1972* %	Type: A. Ongoing No.	Type: A. Ongoing Amount	Type: B. New Projects No.	Type: B. New Projects Amount	Size: C. Large Scale No.	Size: C. Large Scale Amount	Size: D. Small Scale No.	Size: D. Small Scale Amount
Productive Sectors										
a. Agriculture and Livestock, Forestry and Fishery	1,125.4	34.2	10	1,633.4	5	1,938.5	9	3,384.8	6	187.1
b. Industry	72.6	2.2	4	133.0	4	1,726.0	4	1,726.0	4	133.0
Subtotal	1,198.0	36.4	14	1,766.4	9	3,664.5	13	5,110.8	10	320.1
Human Resources										
a. Education	924.3	28.1	10	1,023.4	1	30.0	3	843.6	8	209.8
b. Science and Technology	347.9	10.6	6	732.9	2	2,690.1	3	3,364.7	5	58.2
c. Health and Population	223.6	6.8	2	897.4	1	2,800.0	2	3,634.9	1	62.6
d. Labour and Employment	-	-	1	98.0	1	300.0	1	300.0	1	98.0
e. Social Security	61.0	1.9	2	9.1	2	60.0	-	-	4	69.1
Subtotal	1,556.8	47.4	21	2,760.8	7	5,880.1	9	8,143.2	19	497.7
Institutional Development and External Sector										
a. General Economic and Social Policy and Planning	348.6	10.6	16	623.3	3	1,907.0	3	2,282.2	16	248.1
b. International Trade	8.7	0.3	-	-	1	979.3	1	979.3	-	-
Subtotal	357.3	10.9	16	623.3	4	2,886.3	4	3,261.5	16	248.1
Infrastructure										
a. Transport and Communications	167.7	5.1	2	316.5	-	--	1	226.2	1	90.3
b. Natural Resources	14.4	0.4	2	945.7	-	--	1	902.5	1	43.2
Subtotal	182.1	5.5	4	1,262.2	-	--	2	1,128.7	2	133.5
Total	3,294.2	100	55	6,412.7	20	12,430.9	28	17,644.2	47	1,199.4

* 1972 is included for reference only.

TABLE VIII

MEXICO

INVESTMENTS RELATED TO UNDP PROJECTS

Programme Period: 1973-1977

IPF: $US 20 million

SECTORS PROJECTS	UNDP Contribution (in thousands of US dollars)	Project Period	INVESTMENT		SOURCES OF FINANCING	
			Amount in US dollars	Investment Period	Internal	External
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY AND FISHERY						
Training, Research and Extension in Animal Husbandry (ITESM) - MEX/66/512	1,195.9	1966-1973	20,000.0	1968-1975	100%	-
Fishery Research and Development - MEX/67/515	1,700.0	1968-1974	-	1969-1975		-
Research on Paralytic Rabies (Derriengue) - MEX/67/516	1,034.7	1967-1973	5,000.0	1973-1975	90%	10%
Tropical Agriculture Centre - Cárdenas - MEX/71/531	885.2	1971-1975	25,000.0	1973-1976	100%	-
Vegetable Protein Development Programmes MEX/72/002	120.0	1973-1974	1,000.0	1973-1974	80%	20%
Arid Zones	700.0	1974-1977	30,000.0	1974-1977	60%	40%
Veterinary Education Phase II	715.5	1973-1975	2,000.0	1973-1975	100%	
Beef Production	150.0	1973-1976	10,000.0	1973-1976	100%	-
Pesticide Residues Laboratory - MEX/72/020	45.0	1973	2,500.0	1973-1975	80%	20%

/...

TABLE VIII (continued)

SECTORS PROJECTS	UNDP Contribution (in thousands of US dollars)	Project Period	INVESTMENT		SOURCES OF FINANCING	
			Amount in US dollars	Investment Period	Internal	External
EDUCATION						
Regional Centre for Industrial Technical Training at Guadalajara (CERETI) MEX/57/520	1,521.9	1968-1973	5,000.0	1971-1975	40%	60%
GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY AND PLANNING						
Regional Development of the Lerma Zone - MEX/69/528	2,199.5	1969-1977	120,000.0	1970-1977	90%	10%
HEALTH AND POPULATION						
National Health Laboratories - MEX/70/522	1,052.2	1971-1976	8,000.0	1972-1976	100%	-
INDUSTRY						
Capital Goods - MEX/72/014	511.0	1972-1974	50,000.0	1973-1974	60%	40%
Industrial Complexes - MEX/72/019	60.0	1973-1974	10,000.0	-	100%	-
Small- and Medium-scale Food Industries in Rural Areas - MEX/72/004	180.0	1973-1974	10,000.0	1973-1976	90%	10%
NATURAL RESOURCES						
National Water Plan - MEX/71/534	847.0	1972-1975	200,000.0	1973-1976	60%	40%

/...

TABLE VIII (continued)

SECTORS PROJECTS	UNDP Contribution (in thousands of US dollars)	Project Period	INVESTMENT		SOURCES OF FINANCING	
			Amount in US dollars	Investment Period	Internal	External
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY						
Basic Research and Scientific Training for Modernizing the Mexican Meteorological System	400.0	1973-1976	10,000.0	1973-1976	85%	15%
National Plan for Establishing an Infrastructure in Marine Science and Technology	2,500.0	1973-1977	6,000.0	1973-1977	100%	-
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS						
Modernization of Air Navigation and Air Traffic Services - MEX/70/529	674.6	1969-1973	30,000.0	1969-1973	80%	20%

TABLE IX

Programme Period: 1973-1977 MEXICO IPF: $US 20 million

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS RELATED TO UNDP PROJECTS

	UNDP contribution in thousands of US dollars	%	Investment in thousands of US dollars	%
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY AND FISHERY	6,546.3	39.7	195,500.0	30.3
EDUCATION	1,521.9	9.2	5,000.0	0.8
GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY AND PLANNING	2,199.5	13.3	120,000.0	18.6
HEALTH AND POPULATION	1,052.2	6.4	8,000.0	1.2
INDUSTRY	751.0	4.6	70,000.0	10.9
NATURAL RESOURCES	847.0	5.1	200,000.0	31.0
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	2,900.0	17.6	16,000.0	2.5
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	674.6	4.1	30,000.0	4.7
TOTAL	16,492.5	100.0	644,500.0	100.0
Ratio of investment to pre-investment contributions	644,500 = 39.1 16,492.5			

TABLE X

EXTERNAL CO-OPERATION ASSOCIATED WITH UNDP PROJECTS*

Country: MEXICO

Programme Period: 1973-1977

SECTOR	PROJECT	PAHO	UNICEF	IDB	OAS	GERMANY	NETHERLANDS	U.S.
AGRICULTURE	Fishery Research and Development MEX/67/515			X		X		
	Research on Paralytic Rabies /67/516						X	X
EDUCATION	Regional Centre for Industrial Technical Training at Guadalajara (CERETI) MEX/67/520					X		
PLANNING	Regional Development of the Lerma Zone MEX/69/528			X				
HEALTH	National Health Laboratories MEX/70/522	X						
SOCIAL	Community Development in the "Altos de Chiapas"		X					

---

* Ongoing projects only.

TABLE XI

MEXICO

ESTIMATED RESOURCES FROM EXTERNAL TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (1973-1977)

(millions of US dollars)

SOURCE	INPUTS				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Bilateral Programmes	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Multilateral programmes other than those of UNDP and United Nations bodies 1/	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Regular programmes of United Nations bodies:					
WHO	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
UNICEF	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
IAEA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total of United Nations bodies	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
UNDP 2/	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
GRAND TOTAL	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7

1/ IDB technical assistance loans not included.

2/ This amount is based on the indicative planning figures approved by the Governing Council for the period 1973-1977.

/...

TABLE XII

Country: MEXICO

Programme Period: 1973-1977

LIST OF UNDP PROGRAMMING MISSIONS

Sector and Project	Date	Duration	Approximate Cost
UNDP - PROGRAMMING MISSION	November 1972	1 week	$2,500
